NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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10c

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SINGAPORE'S FALL MARKS DOOM OF BRITISH EMPIRE

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Reds Launch New Smear Campaign

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F.D.R. Accused of Playing Politics With War

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POLITICIANS VERSUS THE CLIVEDEN SET ★ DONALD M. NELSON AND THE JEWS ★ WHO'S TO BLAME—THE PEOPLE OR GOVERNMENT?

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Dinner Chat

Not Only a Cross, But, WHAT Cross?

AMERICA'S choice, says Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, is not whether or not we will have more discipline, more respect for law, more order, more sacrifice—but, *where will we get it?*

Will we get it from without, or from within?

Will it be inspired by Sparta or Calvary; by Valhalla or Gethsemane?

By militarism or religion? By Caesar or by God?

"I believe in the future of America," says Msgr. Sheen; "but I believe in it only as I believe in Easter *—after it has passed through Good Friday!"*

The discourse continued:

"For the last 400 years man has been striving for total independence and absolute autonomy: First, from the Church as a spiritual organism; then, from the *Bible* as the revealed Word of God; then, from the authority of Christ; and, finally, from religion . . .

"And so man forged an educational system without discipline. He fashioned a philosophy which denied truth, and made good and evil only relative to the individual. He labelled every attempt to restore authority as 'Fascism'; every restriction on the part of Government against economic selfishness he called 'Communism'; and every arrest of racketeers and Communist labor leaders he termed 'Nazi persecution.'

"He formed civil liberties associations to defend every attempt to destroy civil liberty.

"And, as a sop to sentimentalism, he made a religion without a hell, a Christ without Justice, a Kingdom of God without God, salvation without a crucifix, and a church where a pulpit and an organ replaced the altar of sacrifice . . .

"There is no such thing as living without a cross. We are free only to choose between crosses.

"Will it be the Cross of Christ which redeems us from our sins; or will it be the double cross—the swastika, the hammer and sickle, the fasces?

"We in America are now faced with the threat of that double-cross!"

They Also Serve Who Spread the Truth

SOCIAL JUSTICE is in receipt of a very interesting letter from a reader in Jamaica, New York. Comment of ours could not add to its tribute. It reads as follows:

"A national monthly magazine publishes an article in every issue entitled, 'The Most Unforgettable Character I Ever Met.'

"May I suggest my 'Most Unforgettable Character' for the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine?

"He is tall, distinguished, and carries himself straight for all his 70-odd years. He has a snow-white mustache and a Van Dyke. His smooth, ruddy cheeks accent his clear, gray intelligent eyes. Eyes that are pleasant to look into.

"This man lives in my community. I have been buying SOCIAL JUSTICE from him since its foundation. During this time I have had occasion to watch him in his intercourse with the public.

"I have seen him jolly Father Coughlin's critics, give them a free copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE, and make friends of them—staunch friends for Father Coughlin. He has several regular Jewish customers, too. I believe he could 'sell' Walter Winchell!

"Approximately four months ago, I spoke to him about going on a vacation. He asked me for my address, and said he would mail my copies to me. This he did, without additional charge for the postage, which he must have borne himself.

"I asked him how many papers he sold weekly. He said, 'About five hundred. I can't get enough sometimes. We haven't enough salesmen, either.

" 'I feel I could show any man, young or old, how to earn $20 a week. People listen to "Keyhole Peeper" Winchell and think SOCIAL JUSTICE is not popular. They do not know that SOCIAL JUSTICE finds its way into the homes of some of our most intelligent people.'

"I know that he gives away 10 to 20 copies weekly to reach those who have not been fortunate enough to read SOCIAL JUSTICE before. His sole purpose of standing out in the weather five days a week is to try and reach the people with the truth. He has a clock-like routine, and can be found at his post every week, rain or shine.

"Last Sunday morning, I attended 6 o'clock mass, arriving at 5:45; and there he was standing outside, SOCIAL JUSTICE in hand, as if the sun were shining—and it was 2 below zero!

"This man, whose father and two uncles fought in Lincoln's armies, and who, at 73, is fighting side-by-side with all the friends of Father Coughlin and the other crusaders for Christian truth, should receive recognition."

Doubtless there are many such cases of everyday heroism. From time to time, in roundabout ways as in the case of this letter, we hear about them. It is always encouraging and we like to pass them on.

We are not alone.

If we are on God's side, just maybe, God is also on ours.

Our ultimate hope shines brightest in the darkness of the hopeless confusion with which we often find ourselves surrounded.

Pete Finds Commies Wary of Bear Traps

HIYA, FOLKS:

Well! Well! Well! Here we 'r ag'in. This is y'r ol' Commie slooth 'n sirkulashun slugg'r Pete talkin' t' ya 'n wishin' y'all a happy March 2nd!

Las' Sunday — Washintun's burthday—it okkurred to me that if th' Ol' Genrul cud only see his belov'd kuntry now he'd do plenty to sum uv those babies down in th' city they nam'd f'r him.

Well, ez I tol' ya las' wk., Pal 'n me 'n a kuppul a blud houn's hav' been on th' trale uv th' Commie snoopers but they're gun shy, I gess. They're gettin' lik' a ol' moos' th' edditur sez, they're wary uv dedfalls 'n bear traps. Th' closest they kum t' kontak with realuties here in Royal Oak this pass wk. has been anonymus telafon kalls 'n nasty names 'n threts t' burn down SOCIAL JUSTICE offus 'n to "get" Pal's Boss.

' ' '

Lessee, ther' wuz sumpen else I wuz gonna tell ya. Oh yes, I know —about th' fyre at th' printers. It seems th' arsun skwad c'n take th' roons uv a burn'd up buildin' 'n sift th' ashes 'n mess aroun' in th' wet stinky mess 'n kum out with a reesun. I tol' Pal it wuz jus like Sherlock Homes that Pal's Boss us'd to reed about.

Well, it seems thes' detektivs took what wuz left uv Art Arnold 'n Bob Powers' printin' offuses 'n found that a short sirkut in a 'lektrik motur had dun it. Seems like th' thing had been smolderin' f'r hours 'n the gasses all piled up in a empty offus 'n then let go with a bang!

All th' SOCIAL JUSTICE items 'n proofs 'n everything else layin' 'round that offus wuz burned up slick but th' tipe f'r las' week's magazeen was kool 'n kleen so by th' tim' it got t' you there wasunt even eny burnt smell on it eny more. I been lookin' around but I don't think we c'n even hav' a fire sale—there's not enuff left. So we'll jus' start all over.

' ' '

SOCIAL JUSTICE'S anser t' all th' nasty digs we got las' week in th' Commie papers, etc., was to send out thousan's 'n thousan's uv Lenten Missuls, 'r prayer books t' all th' subskribers who renoo'd their paper.

My big bruther Pal's th' rektury maskot 'n he knows lot more about such things than I do, but I understan' th' books hev got a kalendar 'n a index that makes 'em good for every day of Lent f'r the next three years.

Speakin' f'r th' staff, we hop' ya lik' em—but, mor'n that, we hope ya USE 'EM!

' ' '

Plees don't get sore at me if I keep hammerin' away at the noos that f'r sum 20,000 'r mor' uv ya this is renooal tim'. Fill in that kupon 'n send it in so my gurrl frens can keep th' magazeen comin' t' ya. But don't send muney; not that we don't want muney, 'cause we do. Send a postul muney order 'r a check (if y'r check's good) but don' klip loose muney t' th' kupon. There's a reesun!

See ya next week.

—Pete

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.

Just living annual wage.

Nationalization of important public resources.

Private ownership of all other property.

Control of private property for public good.

Abolition of Federal Reserve banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.

Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Cost of living maintained on an even keel.

Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

Labor's right to organize.

Recall of non-productive bonds.

Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.

Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.

Simplification of Government and lower taxes.

Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.

Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

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Comment

The Passing of the British Empire

THE tragic collapse of Singapore marked the beginning of the end of the British Empire; the beginning of the end of many years of rule and misrule which dominated more than one-quarter of the inhabitants of the world; which extended over approximately one-quarter of the world's habitable surface.

Realists recognize that with the loss of the Malayan Peninsula by the British, the last scene of the last act of the drama—"A Londoner's World" — has ended. Already the curtain of time has risen upon the first scene of the first act of the new drama—"Asia for the Asiatics."

Never again will the Orient be ruled by London—never again, even if victory comes to the United Nations. In that case, Asia may be directed by Washington, if ours is a total victory. But, in case of a partial victory or defeat, a free Asia will arise from the ashes of war, divorced from the domination of the white man.

Of what did the British Empire consist?

How was it held together?

Territorially, the British Empire consisted of the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland); of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man; of India; of the various British Dominions, colonies, protectorates and dependencies.

In one sense, the Empire was an aggregation of democratic commonwealths—such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. In another sense, it was an economic and political consolidation of non-democratic dependencies with a common flag, a common Grand Navy, a common supreme strategy and a common high court, all of which were controlled by a democratic United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom was democratic—in a sense, more democratic than is the United States of America. Approximately 50-million inhabitants of England, Wales and Scotland elected representatives to the British House of Commons whose members belonged, for the most part, either to the Conservative or to the Liberal political parties. The party in power selected its own Prime Minister. He, in turn, selected the members of his own Cabinet, who were approved formally by the King. But the King exercised no factual power. For the most part, he was an ornament of state, a symbol of perpetuity.

' ' '

It was this democratic United Kingdom of 50-million people, with its duly elected House of Commons, which appointed Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Viceroys to dominate the destiny of nearly 500-million imperial subjects who made up one-quarter of the world's population. It was the British House of Commons, through the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, which formulated policies, executed plans and held together a huge economic and political giant which sprawled over one-quarter of the habitable globe.

On page 17 we set down the statistics of the British Empire. Please observe how few of its divisions enjoyed the government of a parliament. That is the empire whose fate was sealed at Singapore.

And what was the basic policy which the representatives of 50-million persons imposed upon the unrepresented 500-million human beings? It was advertised as a policy of all-for-one and one-for-all. In reality, however, it was a policy of all-for-the-ruling-class which controlled the United Kingdom, operating from London — a ruling class whose tentacles reached into every cornice and crevice of the world.

The passing of Singapore from the hands of the British, though dramatic and appalling in itself, long had been anticipated by many students of world affairs. It was the logical sequence of World War I.

Before the first World War the walls of imperial Britain's power and wealth were constructed upon a foundation policy of two peculiar economic principles. They were the same principles, in substance, which every empire throughout history employed. Briefly, they were these:

(1) The use of the wealth and power of a cultured nation to colonize lands abroad, which lands were either purchased or taken by force; (2) the exploitation of the natural resources and manpower of the colonies in such a manner that the seat of empire (the United Kingdom) fabricated into finished products the raw materials and sold the finished products both to the empire and the world.

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The first principle is historical. To detail it would require our covering the history of progress and conquest of the Empire from the Spanish Armada until 1918. The second principle is chiefly economic. That we shall explain.

According to this economy, it was the policy of the seat of empire to discourage the building of factories in the colonies and, when possible, to keep the standard of living low so that wages and, therefore, the cost of raw materials would be low.

That was the policy practiced by the empire of Nero.

It was the same policy which characterized the empire of Charlemagne.

It was the same policy practiced in the empire of Philip II of Spain.

It was the same policy which marked the empire of Francis of France.

As for the British Empire, that policy was executed to a degree of perfection because Britain lived her day in the sun when mass production machinery enabled her to achieve pinnacles of greatness which never before were aspired to by a Nero, a Charlemagne, a Philip or a Francis.

' ' '

Thus from 1588—the date of the Spanish Armada—until 1918, the sun of the British Empire rose and reached its zenith. Then it began to set behind the clouds which darkened the twilight of this civilization, following the Peace Treaty of Versailles.

And what explanation is offered to confirm that statement? When World War I began, Kaiser Wilhelm's German empire was threatening to surpass the economic efforts of the British Empire. The United Kingdom was unable to cope industrially with Germany in the matter of guns and munitions. The year 1914, therefore, marked the date when the United Kingdom was forced to set aside her imperial policy of "raw materials from the colonies and finished goods from Great Britain."

At that time, Canada, Australia and the United States of America multiplied factories to turn raw materials into finished goods for Great Britain. When World War I was concluded, the imperial economic principle emerged from the conflict battered and fatally wounded.

Meanwhile, Japan—the only nation to win World War I—had profited outrageously on the finished goods she sold Great Britain and France during the course of World War I. It was during these years, particularly, that the Nipponese became expert machinists and mass-productionists.

Reference is made to Japan, at this moment, to remind our readers that the imperial economic policy of Great Britain was not only challenged by what took place in the colonies, but also by a competitive empire which grew strong and wealthy while Britain grew weaker and poorer.

For approximately 450 years Great Britain had been garnering profits from the cheap raw materials and cheap labor of her colonies. For the most part, these profits were concentrated in the hands of a few who resided not only at London but in other world capitals. These few invested their profits widely and wisely: Rubber cartels were established, as were monopolies for tin, copper and other commodities. Insurance companies, banks and other financial institutions were set up in every part of the world and controlled by a policy which stemmed from London. Huge investments were made by British imperialists in steel,

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Comment

(Continued from Page 3)

textile, motor and mining corporations over the whole globe. So much revenue was forthcoming from these enterprises that the British Empire was enabled to survive World War I even though it was on a sickbed.

The fall of Singapore, however, was the end of all that.

* * *

The fall of Singapore was not only a military event. It was a tremendous financial catastrophe. It proved that Hitler and his forces could operate without capitalistic finance. It proved that Tojo and his forces could operate without capitalistic finance. Here, then, were Axis forces overwhelming a mighty imperial economic system which was clinging to life on the flimsy thread of gold-control.

William L. Batt, Chairman of the National Planning Association, confirms the basic thoughts expressed in this comment. In his pamphlet, "Britain's Trade in the Post-War World," Mr. Batt tells us that, following the outbreak of World War II, at least one-third of Britain's foreign assets has been sold, or pledged, or dissipated; that war conditions have resulted in factory-building in the outlying portions of the empire to an extent which threatens the ability of the United Kingdom to hold her markets in those areas; and that the United Kingdom's income from shipping, insurance, banking and monopolies is sadly crippled.

All students of economy see only one conclusion to the litany of facts which have been gathering on the horizon of the world since 1918. In all, they indicate the crumbling of the British Empire. They indicate the passing of the policy upon which empires are built—the policy of "raw materials from the colonies and finished goods from the seat of empire." They indicate the passing of the theory that wealth and power are theirs who control the financial investments of the world

* * *

Is it possible for another empire to replace Britain's—an empire upon whose flag the sun will never set? If the United Nations win World War II, it is possible for the United States of America to establish a new type of empire constructed upon a new principle of empire. It is extremely unlikely, however, that the United Kingdom—consisting of England Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland—will survive as the seat of an imperial dynasty.

Such are the expectations of students of economic history and political evolution. The facts briefed above are more impressive to them than are the concrete happenings with which the ordinary man in the street is acquainted. He, the man in the street, may be impressed by Britain's refusal to take Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa into her War Cabinet as imperial equals. He may entertain doubts as to Britain's ability to fulfill her promises even to Australia, following the betrayal of France, Belgium, Norway, Poland, Holland, and Singapore. Indeed, he may be angry when he digests Mr. Churchill's latest boast to the effect that it was his prayer and ambition to get the United States into war.

Eventually, every American will realize that, with the passing of the British Empire, a new task, a new life and a new day are approaching for the United States of America and for the entire world.

Ours is the task of building up continental solidarity. Ours is the life of learning to produce, not for profit alone, but for use also. Ours is the privilege of working for the day when peace with justice will descend upon all nations, races and continents. The old economy of imperialism has passed. Let us hope and pray that a new economy of live and let live has arrived.

Politicians Versus The Cliveden Set

WHEN American-born Lady Astor held forth at her palatial residence in merry England, those who gathered at her "Cliveden" estate were called the Cliveden set. Politically, they supported the aging Prime Minister Chamberlain who favored the viewpoint that declining Britain was unable to meet and defeat the Nazi aggression. Consequently, the Cliveden set were known as appeasers.

Beneath the surface of appeasement, this group was concerned with the rapid rise of radicalism in England; with the rapid decline of true democratic principles which, to their mind, were degenerating into Bolshevism.

Finally came Munich, whereat Chamberlain humiliated the Empire, so it was claimed, by agreeing with Hitler and his aggressions.

The above is a surface notation of facts whose existence characterized the Cliveden set. Deeper, however, was the conviction of this group that the imperial policy of Great Britain (explained in the foregoing article) had run its useful course. In that sense, the Clivedens were anti-imperialistic because it was no longer feasible for Great Britain to exploit the commonwealths, colonies, protectorates and territories without giving them an adequate voice in shaping the affairs of that conglomerate mass known as the Empire.

Also there was a conviction that a friendly attitude should be established with Christian Europe in order to prevent a racial break-through which was bound to eventuate if Germany, France and the rest of Europe formed a political league against Britain with the aid of certain non-Christian elements in Asia.

* * *

Finally, Chamberlain was unseated. The Cliveden set was tarred with the stick of calumny. And Churchill came to power.

This so-called Cliveden set in England was composed, for the most part, of Christian men and women of high culture and goodly wealth. They saw the handwriting on the wall. But Nebuchadnezzar Churchill misread the legend while his satellites in the ranks of radicals were satisfied to condemn the Clivedenites on the basis of their being "Fascist plutocrats."

In this country, perchance, the so-called Clivedendites will be identified with plutocrats. As a matter of fact, the real plutocrats are they who are profiteering from the war and holding themselves in political power through the use of the public purse.

Recently, Mr. Roosevelt has seen fit to employ the term, "Cliveden set," to describe all those individuals and social groups in the United States who opposed his foreign policy of defending the status quo of the decadent British Empire — men and women who hate Communism, imperialism and obsolete status quo-ism.

It is interesting to note that Thomas Dewey, together with Wendell Willkie, concur with Mr. Roosevelt in his choice of epithet. It is valuable to recognize that Democrats and Republicans have joined forces in this country, as did Liberals and Conservatives in England.

All has not gone well for the anti-Cliveden set. They underestimated Hitler, France and all Europe. They failed to assess properly the striking power of Japan. They confused their idealism with the practicality of things by looking through the wrong end of our national telescope at the problem of preparedness.

Now that the so-called American Cliveden set is more or less vindicated by events of the past year, the Churchillian politicians in America are manifesting their nervousness and displaying signs of despair. They are turning to name-calling.

They will hold blameworthy the so-called isolationists, together with the America First group and others, for Pearl Harbor, for Singapore, for every defeat. Like an irrational mother, stirred by emotion on the occasion of the death of her child, they will charge the doctor and not the disease with the fatality.

It is useless to indulge in epithets to castigate one's political opponents. The inevitability of decay, death and resurgence are being compounded in the alembic of time.

As there will always be an England, so there will always be a United States of America. But there will not always be a dominating British Empire; there will not always be a super-imposition of the white race upon the rest of the world; there will not always be an imperishable economic system which, by mere force of bluff, was able to control and exploit more than a billion voiceless sons and daughters of God because Providence destined them to be born—yellow, black, or brown.

The Churchill Set

IF THE New Dealers persist in designating the Administration's critics as Washington's "Cliveden set," the name callers are certain to invite upon themselves the counter label of the "Churchill set."

It would seem that the New Deal's problems are already great enough without going out of the way to take on the burden and opprobrium of failure that attends present British empire policy.

Mr. Churchill made another speech—and Singapore fell.

As the journalistic veteran, Mr. Hearst, comments in his syndicated editorial column:

"Winston Churchill . . . talked himself into power, but he cannot talk himself into victory. Mr. Churchill's whole record is one of retreat—and defeat.

"The fall of Singapore is not the worst that has happened, and certainly is not the worst that will happen if the conduct of the war is continued in the hands of mere pursuasive but incompetent personages."

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Malaya and Singapore Prove Empire Is Doomed

News Reports Indict British Leadership

SOCIAL JUSTICE has maintained almost since the beginning of World War II that the British Empire, grown soft, fat and complacent in its ill-gotten power and prosperity, was doomed to destruction unless it mended its ways.

We have reminded the American people time and again of Britain's propensity for deserting her allies because of her unwillingness or inability to fight her own battles. We have enumerated Britain's long list of unfilled promises of aid given not only to her allies but also to her own beleaguered armies in the field.

To recapitulate — there was Norway, which the British evacuated without informing the Norwegians; there were France and Belgium which Britain deserted and then heaped calumnies on. When Leopold, King of the Belgians, chose to save his countrymen from annihilation by sacrificing his pride and surrendering to the Germans, Britain sought to brand the King before the world as a Quisling. Yet subsequent revelations showed that Britain's troops had abandoned the fight and were in retreat toward Dunkirk five days before Leopold's surrender.

British officials declared indignantly that Leopold's action came as a complete surprise; that he had failed to tell them of his intentions. This, too, was later disproved. And reports persist that King Leopold related the facts in a letter to President Roosevelt—a letter that has never been made public.

Then there were other British promises of aid and victory—to Poland, to Greece, to Yugoslavia—none of which were fulfilled.

* * *

Thus it was not surprising that Britain's promise of strong reinforcements to besieged Singapore remained a promise and nothing more.

The story behind the fall of the key Far Eastern stronghold is appalling. A more serious indictment of the damnable British leadership could not be written than that contained in the February 17 dispatch of United Press correspondent Harold Guard, who covered the British defense of Malaya and Singapore from the outset of the Malayan campaign to its conclusion.

"Singapore was lost in 70 days by bureaucracy, complacency and a legion of fifth columnists," Guard wrote from Batavia after fleeing Singapore in the last hours before its fall.

Throughout the battle for Malaya the British had neither plans nor planes for defense, he declared. They made scarcely an effort to halt the Japanese advance.

"The battle in Malaya as reported officially probably gave the world the impression of a bitter, hard-fought defense," he continued. "Actually, it was a retreat planned from day to day. Each day the imperials fell back 10 miles or so 'on schedule.' . . . Veteran fighters were clamoring for a counter-assault against the Japanese on a large scale, but none was ever attempted."

British leadership was frightfully shortsighted, Guard pointed out.

He said "there were no plans to use native manpower and no effort to mobilize or encourage the natives to defend Malaya, though the Tamils, a fierce native tribe, wanted to fight the invaders.

"The British never were able to oppose the Japanese effectively in the air. In the final phase of fighting, the British were forced to lie hour after hour in the mud while enemy planes, including dive bombers attacked them at will.

"Nevertheless, the British fought bravely and skilfully and might have held out if even part of the often-promised allied aerial reinforcements had arrived.

Fifteen-Year War?

IT IS impossible to comprehend the magnitude of the job that faces America.

SOCIAL JUSTICE was adamantly opposed to all the Administration measures before Pearl Harbor that involved this nation in the war and doubtless gave Japan her lame excuse to attack America in the treacherous manner that she did.

We maintained that the United States was unprepared for war; that if war must come eventually it would be wiser to remain neutral as long as possible, conserve our resources, erect a strong national defense and thus be in an immeasurably better position to meet attack when and if it should come.

But that opinion did not prevail. We meddled. We were attacked. We had to fight before we were prepared.

Our enemies have the upper hand. Consequently the enormity of the task ahead is unparalleled in history. According to Correspondent George Weller of the *Chicago Daily News,* "conservative estimates" by military officials in Batavia, Java, put the duration of the war at from five to 10 years. If Java and Sumatra fall to Japan, the war may last 15 years, the same sources say.

Basing his opinion on his experience in the Balkan campaign, both behind and before the German lines, Weller writes, "this correspondent is amply convinced, for reasons only incompletely discussable here, that the Japs are in every department of warfare fully equal with the Germans . . .

"However unpalatable these truths and unmixed with sophistical reassurances as were required in this correspondent's dispatches from Singapore to escape the charge of spreading 'despair and alarm,' Americans must understand that a long, costly war in which the Jap forces must at least be trebled by the Americans faces the United States if Java falls."

"The complacent refusal of the colonial bureaucrats to recognize the obvious was appalling."

* * *

Guard asserted that on April 18, 1941—nearly eight months before the Malayan attack—he filed a story saying that in the opinion of military men the Malayan jungles did not offer sufficient protection against an attack on Singapore from the north.

"The military censor at Singapore approved the dispatch," the correspondent related, "only because, as he told me, it was so 'absurd' that I would appear 'ridiculous'."

Confirming further charges SOCIAL JUSTICE has leveled at the British, Guard attributed the success of Jap fifth-column activity in which the Nipponese bribed native chieftains, to the natives' hatred of their British exploiters.

"Fifth columnists had swarmed through the jungles and towns of the peninsula for years," he said. "The native tribesmen, having been unfairly exploited by some British traders, were quick to accept Japanese bribes to aid these fifth columnists in guiding the Japanese through the jungles which enabled the enemy time and again to outflank the defense forces . . .

"This betrayal of the defenders of Malaya was made comparatively easy for the Japanese because of the actions of unscrupulous white traders who had cheated the tribesmen on many occasions. The government had belatedly introduced social and economic reforms, but progress was slow. The Japanese were speedy.

"Many of the colonial bureaucrats were mere 'time servers.' Their idea was to get out of Malaya as soon as possible with as much as possible. Many lacked acquaintance with native problems and native officials and were vastly ignorant of the true situation. They were interested mainly in their comforts and pensions."

In a previous dispatch Guard declared that the official British reports of a scorched earth policy in Malaya were wholly untrue.

Thus in two major respects the British accounts of the Malayan campaign which newspaper readers of America received were absolutely false.

And the Administration *clique* wonders why so large a section of the American public mistrusts Britain.

* * *

More evidence of British muddling and faithlessness in the Far Eastern war theater was admitted to the public record by the disclosures of 28 Americans who arrived in the United States after fleeing Malaya and Singapore.

According to the *New York Sun* and the Associated Press these Americans were "bitter in the denunciation of the British for their lackadaisical defense and their treatment of other white people."

Elliott H. Simpson, secretary of the M. Rothschild Company, New York importers of crude rubber, asserted that when the Japanese drew close to Penang, vital Malayan rubber center, the British secretly evacuated all their subjects without notifying the 40 American residents.

Among those left stranded was the American Consul. By accident the Americans learned, four days later, of the British evacuation, Simpson said.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

'We Must Prevent a Break-Through'

THE President and his advisers are mightily worried over the unexpected and undreamed of advances made by the Japanese. Operating thousands of miles from Tokyo, our enemy captured Malaya and Singapore, swarmed over Borneo and Sumatra, crossed the Salween River on their march through Rangoon to the Burma Road, threatened the keystone island of Java, and bombed Port Darwin.

All this means that the Japanese naval and air forces, which are superior both to the American and the British at the moment, are taking over control of the Indian Ocean.

And there is the story of the break-through. It is a break-through which threatens the gulf of Aden and the Suez Canal. It is a break-through which, according to experts, is planned to click with Hitler's spring advance toward the east end of the Mediterranean where Axis forces supposedly will be conjoined.

Not until April, probably, will Mr. Roosevelt's fears be understood plainly by the American public. It is estimated that by mid-April the Japanese will have an 80 per cent control of the Indian Ocean. By that same date, it is surmised, the Axis powers will have won or lost the battle for the Suez Canal.

If Hitler's forces are successful in ousting the British from the Suez and joining up with the Japanese, the Allied powers will find themselves in the position of fighting a war to win back all and more than they lost.

By that date, if ever, America's industrial productivity must be under way with every factory worker frozen to his job for the duration. Strikes both in England and the United States must be outlawed completely; for we will be forced to fight our way up from the bottom of the hole. Regimentation is distasteful to a democratic people, but it is preferable to defeat.

Meanwhile, China and India will present a problem to America and Great Britain. How can China continue to fight successfully against the well-equipped Japanese when China will no longer be receiving airplanes, munitions and arms?

How can Great Britain utilize the hundreds of millions of persons living in India—a vast population kept unarmed for reasons of economic security?

However, there is Soviet Russia to be considered. If the Reds are able to withstand the promised Nazi spring offensive; or, better still, if they are able to reconstruct their broken factories, it is possible for them to force Hitler to defend his northeastern boundaries against an invasion.

As for the Philippines, Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra, Java and, perhaps Australia, there is little the Allies can do about these battle fronts until a quantity of bomber planes can be delivered to smash the Japanese navy and air force.

If delivery can not be made by 1943, will our hopes be realized too late?

Meanwhile, many things can happen. China can become disaffected; so can India; so can Australia. Before that occurs we must bend every effort to take time by the forelock. The Japanese are operating on a calendar. So are the Nazis. Do their dates coincide with ours? Is 1943 too late?

David and Goliath

FOR 123 years Singapore and the Malayan Peninsula were in the hands of the British. In losing this bastion, the Allies have lost one of their mightiest links in their world-circling chain of sea communications which also includes the Panama Canal, Gibraltar, Suez, Pearl Harbor and the British Isles.

As far as the strategy of combat is concerned, the Allies will try to hold fast to these mighty links of trade while the enemy will exert every power to cancel them out.

Curiously, the British fleet first occupied Singapore to counter the growing Dutch power in the East Indies. Now the irony of fate finds the Dutch and the British co-operating as allies.

From January 29, 1819, to midsummer of 1823, Singapore and Malaya were held in deed by the East India Company. At the later date, Singapore was incorporated in the Straits Settlements. Three years later this territory was set up as a colony.

Decade after decade the Western world's trade with the little known empire of the Straits Settlements developed. Singapore took on an ever-increasing importance. Through this port passed much of the rubber, tin, and other tropical products which the white man exploited in the brown man's land. Attracted by the possibility of wealth, immigrants came from all parts of Asia to inhabit the Straits Settlements. Chinese predominated.

The 1921 census indicated that 317,000 Chinese in a total population of 425,000 inhabited Malaya. Then there were only 6,000 Europeans in Singapore.

As we indicated previously, Britain held this pot of gold with the threat of the British navy. No machinery was exported there by Britain. Modern conveniences were looked upon askance. The standard of living was kept purposely low. Britain was not interested in Christianizing or civilizing the Malayans as much as she was inclined to prosper by the sweat of their brows.

* * *

Before World War I fortifications were built at Singapore. The isle base was strengthened. Following the Washington Naval Conference in 1922, Britain pledged not to add to the defenses of Hong Kong but, trickly, proceeded to spend $400-million to try to make Singapore more invulnerable than Gibraltar.

We recall the case of David and Goliath. The mighty Goliath trusted in his shield, his sword, his stature and his strength. The little David trusted in his slingshot which, by practice, he learned to employ most effectively. From that slingshot was catapulted a small stone which found its mark on the unprotected thought-arsenal of his giant opponent.

So with Japan: she out-thought the British, confounding them, outwitting them.

Elsewhere we had occasion to mention President Roosevelt's alarm—"they must not break through." Even though we defend Panama, will the Allies be able to defend Gibraltar, Suez and the British Isles? Definitely 1943 will answer that question.

President Vetoes Rubber Plant Bill

LAST WEEK Mr. Roosevelt vetoed a bill designed to promote the production of guayule and other rubber-producing plants in this country. He intimated the bill failed to provide for promotion of other important sources of true rubber in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a super-continental or international frame of mind, wanted no promotion of crude rubber in the United States because it would limit the productivity of crude rubber elsewhere. He said the bill would "seriously handicap our joint war effort."

It is most encouraging for us to have a President who is so solicitous for all other countries in the world, even at the expense of sacrificing a plenitude of crude rubber in the United States where we could obtain it from dandelions, milkweeds and oil wells.

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Riled Reds Rant About 'Treason in Royal Oak'

UNDER the above caption a weekly bulletin named *The Hour* urges the suppression of "Coughlin's *Social Justice* which seeks to hamper U.S. war effort by spreading Nazi propaganda."

The similarity of its wording to that of the *Jewish Review* quoted last week indicates the common source of the anti-Christian smear campaign.

The editor of *The Hour* is Albert E. Kahn, a pro-Stalinite non-Christian. He is responsible for printing the following:

"Although the United States is at war, tens of thousands of American citizens are receiving each week a magazine filled with treasonable propaganda. The magazine is published in Royal Oak, Michigan, under the supervision of Father Charles E. Coughlin. Its name is *Social Justice*.

"This publication is conducting a vigorous campaign to hamper the war effort of this country by undermining confidence in the Administration, stirring up animosity against those nations allied with the United States, and fomenting disunity among the American people.

"Every propaganda device which may possibly aid the enemies of this nation is being employed by Father Coughlin's magazine. The Axis powers have reason to consider *Social Justice* as their most valuable Fifth Column agency in the United States.

"We stated in *The Hour* on January 10, 'Father Charles E. Coughlin . . . reliable barometer of native fascist trends, summarizes the new Fifth Column line in the current issues of his publication, *Social Justice*. The December 22, 1941, issue attacks the Administration for inefficiency and lack of preparedness; describes Great Britain as a country whose aims are identical to those of Japan; and pictures the failure of the Soviet Union to launch an immediate attack upon Tokyo as a deliberate betrayal of the anti-Axis forces.' In the December 29, 1941, issue of *Social Justice*, the fascist priest, inferring that the control of the government had fallen into the hands of Jews, viciously assails the war-time leadership of this country.

"In subsequent issues, Coughlin has intensified his attacks on the Administration and the anti-Axis powers. Every page in the two latest issues might have emanated from the Nazi Propaganda Ministry. A typical article in the January 19 issue, entitled 'God vs. Hitler,' challenges President Roosevelt's right to say, 'The world is too small to provide adequate living space for both Hitler and God.' Claiming that the cause of the Allies is no more moral than that of the Nazis, Coughlin declares:

"'Have the Allies been the defenders of justice in fact, as well as in theory? Remember Versailles.

"Have the Allies been exceptional in furthering the virtues of the home? Remember our divorce courts, our legalized birth prevention.

"'Have the Allies been more solicitous for the things of God than for the things of man? Remember the Russian Revolution and the calf of gold we built for ourselves.'

"Another article, called 'Battle of Singapore Important to Bankers,' characterizes the defense of Singapore as important only to British and American bankers:

"'Very few Americans realize that the battle to preserve the Malayan Peninsula and Singapore is of vital interest to certain international bankers in the United States. If Singapore is lost, they lose. If Singapore is won, they can continue exploiting the Malayans . . .

"'This Malayan fight is not just another battle in a World War to the Kuhn, Loeb crowd. It is a battle for their investments in the Malayan and Far East section.

"'Billions of American dollars will be spent to preserve these privately-owned investments. Hundreds of thousands of American and English boys, possibly, will sacrifice their lives to save Malaya — and incidentally to preserve the investments from which profits are wrenched from the natives of Malaya to swell the purses of the international bankers.'

"The three banner headlines on the front of the January 26 issue are indicative of its entire contents. They read: 'British Rubber Racket Exposed,' 'Jews Seek Funds to Build Separate International Army,' and 'War Policies Endanger Free American System.'

"With the country at war, Father Coughlin's insidious pro-Nazi publication constitutes a greater danger than ever before to the American people. For this reason, *The Hour* urges that *Social Justice* be immediately suppressed and its files seized by the Department of Justice."

* * *

For the information of Albert E. Kahn and his fellow travelers, SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine will not attempt to initiate any libel suit, though the above quotation from *The Hour* is libelous.

We protest Naziism as do all real Americans. We detest Stalinism as do all Americans. Are Albert E. Kahn and those whom he represents more pro-Marxist than they are pro-American?

The address of *The Hour* is 100 E. 42nd St., New York City—an address well-known to the patient Department of Justice.

We thank Mr. Kahn for adding to his record—a record better known than he and his fellow-travelers surmise.

* * *

The publication known as *The Hour* has been exposed before as a "front" for the Communist committee responsible for much of the current anti-Christian smearing appearing, chiefly, in the party and Jewish press.

As we said last week, these propagandists of hate are trying, with the desperation of real panic and without much success, to plant their smear in the more popular magazines.

It was from *The Hour*, for example, that John Spivak of the *New Masses* and the Rev. Birkhead obtained most of their anti-Coughlin material.

Mr. Kahn says, too, that he exchanges information with George Seldes who puts out a Communist party front news letter called *In Fact*.

Editor Kahn, who is also a writer for the Communist party line magazine *Friday*, told New York and Pennsylvania police that *The Hour* was "similar to the ***Joint Public Relations Committee of Pittsburgh,***" which is supported by B'nai B'rith, the Anti-Defamation League, Jewish War Veterans and the American Jewish Congress.

Frederick Schuman, former instructor at the Communist Workers' School, is on the editorial board of *The Hour*.

* * *

Mr. Kahn's revelations to the police came about when a recent issue of *The Hour* boasted that its editors knew the identity of the *saboteurs* who wrecked a Pennsylvania railroad train.

A State Trooper read this story and turned it over to the authorities. New York and Pennsylvania state police, and Pennsylvania railroad police, questioned Mr. Kahn and in the course of the interrogation he disclosed the peculiar backing of the propaganda nest known as *The Hour*.

Editor Kahn said he got his information about the railroad wreck from an "informer" for *The Hour* and the Pittsburgh committee known as Stephanowski. Mr. Stephanowski, police said, resided at the Rex hotel, 106 W. 47th street, New York City. He and Kahn implicated a number of innocent Polish, Hungarian and Slovak railroad workers in New Jersey, the police report said.

According to Kahn, the Pittsburgh committee is "master-minded" by a refugee Doctor of Philosophy, one Morris Marsten. Marsten, a definite Leftist, brought Spivak of *New Masses* to Pittsburgh when he was thrown in jail in connection with the exposed red front known as the "Jewish Peoples Committee."

* * *

So, all this anti-Coughlin smearing and the hysterical yowling about SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine being a "traitor" in wartime

(Continued on Page 8)

Reds Smear F.B.I.

COMMUNISTS are conducting a desperate smear campaign against the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Asst. F.B.I. Director Hugh H. Clegg told members of the Inland Press Association at Chicago, February 18th.

"One Fifth Column effort is to smear law enforcement agencies," said Mr. Clegg. "There is one being conducted now against the F.B.I. by members of an 'ism' we do not talk about because we are supposed to be allied with their government.

"The campaign is being conducted because they, the Communists, definitely realize that in the forefront against them and their effort to control our Government stands the F.B.I.!"

If the Communists could undermine public confidence in J. Edgar Hoover and the Department of Justice, their fifth columning would be almost complete. Every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE is urged to enlist in the service of saving America from the Red menace. Back up Mr. Hoover and his hard-working, overworked, investigators in the F.B.I.

By all means, if any reader of this magazine encounters Communists or other "phonies" passing themselves off as F.B.I. men, do not wait to consult anybody, *call your nearest F.B.I. office at once!*

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Comment

Riled Reds Rant About 'Treason in Royal Oak'

(Continued from Page 7)

turns out to be the output of the same old anti-Christian racketeers.

Because SOCIAL JUSTICE dared to oppose and expose Communists and Communism—a bit more boldly than the rest of the press—certain self-appointed Communist leaders tagged us as "anti-Semitic." Their tactic now is to charge that this "anti-Semitism"—which, by the way, they never proved—is *per se* "treason" and "sedition" to the Republic of the United States.

You'd think that such a silly charge would fail of its own flimsiness. This tactic has been introduced into the wartime confusion of the United States by "refugee doctors of philosophy" and other "masterminds" driven out of Europe.

These newcomers do no service to the respectable Jewish people of America by tagging Christian opposition to Communism as "anti-Semitism."

They have succeeded to a regretable extent in getting Jewish magazines, and some American Jews of influence, behind their Red racket . . . Under the confusion of an anti-Semitic controversy, these refugees seek to advance their Communism.

Cornered rats are dangerous. The rank and file of Americans in shop and factory and on the street are not being taken in. The Red plotters are wild. They have made the mistake of smearing the F.B.I.

It is the desperation of fear—fear of failure—that motivates the recklessness of Communists in the United States at the moment.

Trading on the war alliance with Soviet Russia, and the many "comrades" in posts of influence in Washington, the refugees are overdoing the "patriotic racket"—much to the disgust and annoyance of real Americans.

These mysterious telephone users who pass themselves off as "F.B.I. investigators" are boldly claiming a corner on American patriotism. Opposition to Communism, they assert, is "treason" and "disunity."

But it will not work. Honest, intelligent Americans are onto them.

* * *

Make no mistake about it, *Communism is an immediate and present peril to America.* It is, perhaps, more immediate and perilous than even the military might of foreign enemies.

For the Communist "invasion" has already taken place. Communism is here; it is entrenched in official Washington.

But its propaganda department, in charge of self-appointed zealots, is ludicrous. The Spivaks, the Kahns, the Marstens and the Stephanowskis — even the Browders and the Fosters—are not Lenins or Trotzkys. Maybe the breed is petering out.

Bolshevism in America—or perhaps we should say the propaganda front line of Bolshevism — is, for the moment, in the hands of a rodent *clique.*

Their very inefficiency and bungling—almost as bad as that which they have created within the New Deal itself—will certainly backfire on them. When it does, those respectable American fronts — Jews and others—who have shared in promoting the fires of hatred kindled by the Red racket, will not escape the wrath of a betrayed people.

The Churchill Set

(Continued from Page 4)

The failure of the imperial campaign, the editorial points out, is not merely in local mismanagement. It is in major strategy.

It is in "utter lack of understanding of the elemental objectives of the war!"

And the comment adds:

"It lies in the complete inability of the British imperial government to be anything but an English government—in its absolute incapacity to see beyond the chalk cliffs of Albion.

"The war is not the customary struggle over commercial advantages in which England has disputed with France or with Germany the domination of Europe and the control of the seas.

"It might have begun as such, but it is now in veriest truth a world war in which continents are arrayed against continents, empires against empires, and civilizations against civilizations.

"The escape of a few German ships from Brest, over which the British government is so vastly concerned, is actually of no consequence whatever."

(Perhaps that is why Churchill's speech failed to mention it.)

"The hatred and jealousy of this European nation for that or the other European nation is of little importance.

"What is vital to the Britsh Empire and to America and to all Occidental nations is the renascence of Asia, the revolt and reunion of the Eastern nations, the release of the unleashed yellow peril, and the mighty menace that arises, like Aladdin's Genie, from the unsealed bottle of the Orient to threaten the white man's leadership in the progress and possession of the world."

* * *

The aims and objects of the United Nations, as Mr. Hearst points out, are greater and higher than the petty ambitions of any one man who is made conspicuous only by persistent failure.

* * *

If there remained any lingering doubt as to why the United States got into this war, Mr. Churchill's speech settled it—*we were brought in.* And we would have been brought in whether Japan had attacked Pearl Harbor or not.

"I cannot believe there is any other fact in the whole world which can compare with that," said Churchill alluding to our joining the British war effort. "That is *what I have dreamed of, aimed at and worked for,* and now it has come to pass!"

That, certainly, is clear enough.

His address of January 27th, discussed previously in these comments, had given intimation of the same thing. He said then, if you remember:

"The probability, since the Atlantic conference at which I discussed these matters with President Roosevelt, that the United States, *even if not herself attacked,* would come into the war . . ."

Entrance of the U.S.A. into the war was discussed and, in a measure at least, decided upon by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt at their secret Atlantic charter conclave. And, if memory serves, that is what SOCIAL JUSTICE'S comment suspected at the time.

* * *

As Mr. Churchill says: "In August I had the pleasure of meeting the President of the United States and drawing up with him a declaration of British and American policy which has become known to the world as the *Atlantic charter.* We *also said a number of other things about the war, some of which have had an important influence on its course* . . .

"Compared with the days of 1940, when all the world except ourselves thought we were down and out forever, the situation the President and I surveyed in August, 1941, was an enormous improvement," Mr. Churchill continued.

"Still, when you looked at it bluntly and squarely, with the United States as a neutral and fiercely divided, with the Russian armies falling back, as it were, in disorder, with the German military power triumphant and unscathed, with the Japanese menace assuming an uglier shape each day, it certainly seemed a very bleak and anxious scene.

"How do matters stand now? Taking it all in all, are our chances of survival better or are they worse than in August, 1941? Are we up or down? . . .

"The first and the greatest of events is that the United States is now unitedly and wholeheartedly in the war with us.

"The other day I crossed the Atlantic again to see President Roosevelt. This time we met not only as friends, but as comrades standing side by side and shoulder to shoulder in a battle for dear life . . ."

* * *

Like all Churchill addresses which have come to attend the announcement of some new defeat, it promised his hearers "a hard adverse way for many months ahead"—"severe, torturing losses and remorseless gnawing anxieties."

"We must not underrate the power and malice of our latest foe," Churchill warned, and added that the United Nations were "exposed to the assault of a warrior race of nearly 90-millions with a large outfit of modern weapons, whose war lords have been planning and scheming for this day and dreaming of it perhaps for 20 years, while our good people on both sides of the Atlantic were prating about perpetual peace and cutting down each other's navies in order to set a good example."

And—he might have added—our international profiteers goaded and gouged and exploited that powerful and plotting Oriental warrior race to the very point of economic strangulation; while other profiteers over recent years shipped precious scrap iron out of America to arm the plotting Japanese. So that now, important war industries must shut down or go on a slowed-up production schedule—for want of the iron we have shipped to Japan!

SOCIAL JUSTICE, we note from the Communist press, is included in the latest name-calling designation with the "Cliveden set."

We're not so much disturbed about that kind of name-calling.

What America wants is a clearer picture of what kind of wartime efficiency we can expect right now from the "Churchill set."

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Comment

F. D. R. Using War to Play Politics

SENATOR MILLARD E. TYDINGS of Maryland has accused the Roosevelt Administration of using the war to further its political and social reforms.

Speaking before the Senate, he contended that the Administration's "political approach to the prosecution of the greatest struggle in all human history" may cause us not only to lose the war, but also to destroy the Republic.

The unpurged Senator demanded of President Roosevelt that the generals and admirals run the war; that the politicians desist from their back-seat driving.

Speaking of General MacArthur, Tydings exclaimed: "I would rather have seen General MacArthur abandon the Philippines and go over to Singapore and at least try to save that most important thing in the Far East, than to disperse our forces—and by the grace of God, Who perhaps will forgive us—lose them both."

In the course of the speech, Senator Tydings indicated that General MacArthur does not see eye to eye with the Administration at Washington. He said that MacArthur, in official communications, has sharply criticized and protested the Administration's conduct of the war against Japan.

Referring to President Roosevelt's political domination of the Army and Navy, Tydings implied that the Commander-in-Chief divided the United States fleet and risked a war on two oceans against the wishes of the Army and the Navy.

* * *

The nation should be thankful to Senator Tydings for his exposure of the political inefficiency which characterizes Washington.

The United States is suffering not from a lack of material, men, factories and money, but from a lack of brains at the top—directive brains, executive brains, prudent brains and America-first brains. To that type of leadership this country owes its unpreparedness, its foreign policy, its internal unrest and its precarious predicament.

Meanwhile, Senators Tydings, Walsh, Wheeler and a dozen others have been castigated by those responsible for our predicament. They have been called members of the American Cliveden set because they are realists who recognize that the United States of America cannot win the war as long as the loyal people of this nation are forced to follow blind leaders whose policies have proven to be erroneous by the facts which are multiplying every week, every day and every hour.

The sum total of these facts compels Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, to say that soon we will be forced to recall our Navy from the four quarters of the world to defend the shores of the United States.

The only encouragement we have received in the last month, incidentally, came from Mr. Roosevelt when he said that now is the time to become realists. His statement inferred that he contemplated foresaking his exaggerated idealism.

* * *

Realism means that we will face facts.

Realism means that, like Australia, we will adopt totalitarian methods if we want to win a totalitarian war.

Realism means that the President will abandon his present policies towards American labor by outlawing strikes and by compelling every person in the United States to produce more for less.

Realism means that Mr. Roosevelt will cancel all profits for all industry.

Realism means that Congress will conscript all wealth, leaving no individual any more than $5,200 a year, net personal.

Realism means that the United States will demand of Great Britain to concede full liberty to India and to Ireland—now.

Realism means that we will cashier bureaucrats, politicians and civilians as directors of our war effort, choosing in their stead only trained military and naval men to lead us from the shadows of despair into the sunlight of hope.

Realism means that we will erase from our vocabulary the words, "New Dealer, Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Communist" and every other political nomenclature until victory will have been won. Either we do that now, or we will be forced to adopt totalitarianism permanently by a victorious foe.

* * *

Has Mr. Roosevelt the courage to crack down on industry, labor and finance?

Has he the moral fortitude to expel the bureaucrats and the weaklings from Washington?

Has he the understanding to appreciate the puny effort put forth by Britain and the mighty effort required of Americans in a war that has now turned into a contest for self-preservation?

The next two months probably will answer all these questions. If they are not answered favorably by that time, our cause will be lost and Mr. Roosevelt will go down in history as the greatest failure of all times.

Believe it or not, we will regret it more than will the radicals if Mr. Roosevelt is a failure as a statesman, an American and a leader of Americans; because his failure means our failure.

Definitely, we have been critical of him, but our criticism has been honest in its endeavor to wrench him away from the influence of those who have proven to be out of tune with the best that is American.

As the *Chicago Tribune* (Feb. 15) remarks editorially: "It is unfortunate that Mr. Roosevelt has had the example of Mr. Churchill's leadership constantly before him as a guide. Mr. Churchill is a man of very great capacity in many directions, but as a military strategist he has an almost unbroken record of disappointments and failures. In the last war he promoted both attacks on Gallipoli and both failed . . . There is no need to repeat the long list of failures in Europe, Africa, and Asia (in the present war), for they are all too familiar."

Perhaps the *Tribune* did not cover carefully all the examples Mr. Roosevelt had before him, together with the influences which dominated him. Perhaps the *Tribune* could have incorporated in its editorial the example and influence of internationalists who persuaded Mr. Roosevelt to over-estimate the importance of the British Empire and its hypocritical democracy—an Empire that is crumbling; a democracy that is non-existent.

Since December 7th the United States has been humbled. Humiliation is not all to the discredit of the one who is humbled. It is freighted with many blessings. In this instance, may it be freighted with the blessing of teaching us that, as Americans, it is more important to save America before we begin saving other political structures.

Hearst Adds His Words

IN HIS syndicated column, William Randolph Hearst corroborated the thoughts expressed on the back page of last week's issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Said he, on February 11:

"The situation in this country today is disturbingly like the demoralizing conditions which prevailed in France before the outbreak of the present war with Germany.

"And similar again to the situation in France before the Franco-German war of 1871.

"In both instances democracy was betrayed by demagogy.

"Visionary radicals were in control of the French government.

"They used the patronage of office to fill public places with personal favorites.

"They employed the funds which should have been used for preparedness to purchase public support.

"They went into war confused and encumbered in their political organization, weakened in their economic situation, and unprepared in their military condition.

* * *

"We do not want our own fine country to find itself in any such deplorable state.

"We must not allow our beloved land to follow such a course of radical disability.

"It is time the injunction of the Church League of America echoed in every heart and on every hand.

"Wake up—America—wake up!

"The various bureaus and departments of our Government are saturated and softened with a veritable inundation of communistic incompetents and political favorites.

"We have spent unbelievable billions for war and are unprepared for war.

"We have wasted the wealth of the nation in logrolling and political boondoggling—which are merely polite words to describe essentially corrupting doles and donations, boons, bounties, and bribes.

"We exceeded our debt limit and reached a fifty thousand million dollar national debt before we became involved in war, and we are now setting a debt limit of one hundred thousand million dollars—which is clearly at or near the national bankruptcy point."

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Comment

Pearl Harbor Losses Still Concealed Say Washington Newsmen

DREW PEARSON and Robert S. Allen, authors of the syndicated "Merry-Go-Round" column appearing in newspapers throughout the nation, have a record of friendliness toward the Administration.

SOCIAL JUSTICE, among many other publications, has a record of unfriendliness toward the Administration. We have been unsparing in our criticism of Administration bungling and deception.

In the last few weeks we have been assailed as fifth columnists in some quarters for venturing to state that the much-heralded national unity does not exist as it did on December 7; that the Administration unjustifiably has concealed many facts from the American public, including the facts of Pearl Harbor. According to our enemies, such statements indicate "disloyalty" to America on our part.

Our readers know better. Nevertheless we think it worthwhile to quote from the February 15 "Merry-Go-Round," regarding national unity and Pearl Harbor:

"Very definitely, a feeling of less-confidence is beginning to permeate the country," write Pearson and Allen. "The public feels less confidence in the Navy—which the American people had considered the finest and most powerful in the world. And there is less confidence in the Roosevelt Administration and the general way things are being run in Washington.

"Nobody knows better than the President himself what a tragedy this is. For the one great thing which resulted from Pearl Harbor and which almost made up for our losses, was an absolutely unified nation.

* * *

"That unity is slowly evaporating, first because too great a feeling of optimism was radiated from high places immediately after Pearl Harbor, and since; second, because the public, not even today has been given any real idea of how devastating were the losses at Pearl Harbor.

"Because the public never was told the blunt, sickening truth regarding these losses, it does not now realize why the United States Navy has not been able to help Singapore, why we have not been able to reinforce General MacArthur, why we were not even able to send a rescue fleet to the beleagured Marines at Wake Island.

"And because the people still do not know the full losses of Pearl Harbor, they are inclined to think that something may be wrong with the quality and the fighting ability of the United States Navy.

"The tragedy is that almost everyone except the American people knows the truth about Pearl Harbor.

"In Rio De Janeiro, during the recent Pan-American Conference, the Japanese Embassy made it a point to inform every Latin-American government what the Pearl Harbor losses were. The Japanese had even taken pictures of the ships beached or with masts sticking from the water. This certainly was no military secret to our enemies.

"Finally, about 20,000 Americans are now returning to the United States from Honolulu and most of them have had occasion to drive along the road past Pearl Harbor and view the losses first hand. They are sure to tell their friends and relatives. And no secret held by 20,000 people long remains a secret."

Of course the President, at a press conference, termed such charges "rot." But he could hardly be expected to confirm them.

Carelessness Worse Than Sabotage!

THE AFTERMATH of the *Normandie* fire saw the unique situation of Dorothy Thompson and Adolf Hitler claiming sabotage and U. S. naval authorities disputing them.

Miss Thompson, addressing a Boston Advertising Club, said the burning of the *Normandie* was "a deliberate act of sabotage." Berlin propaganda sources said virtually the same thing.

Rear Admiral Adolphus R. Andrews, commandant of the Third Naval district, whose responsibility for the safety of New York City is similar to what Admiral Kimmel's was at Pearl Harbor, said:

"I don't believe the fire was caused by sabotage. There is nothing to indicate it."

* * *

Navy Secretary Knox has appointed a board of inquiry. The $60-million *Normandie* was in the nature of a naval trust, with the status of a warship, hence carried no insurance, the *Weekly Underwriter* reports.

The owners' claim for damages will be presented to the U. S. Government and paid out of tax funds, the insurance journal said.

If the burning of the *Normandie* was not sabotage, then it was gross carelessness, comments the *New York Mirror,* which adds:

"And in this case, *the more frightening charge is carelessness!*"

* * *

The *Mirror's* editorial continues:

"There are added ramifications of this disaster.

"Confusion of authority once the fire began only magnified the disaster and convinced the parents of many boys in uniform that a lot of our leaders *don't have the faintest conception of how to fight and WIN a total war.*

"There were four 'commands' at the scene of the fire: Navy, Coast Guard, Police, and Army—two more than they had at Pearl Harbor. There was no evidence of synchronization of effort.

"The police established a 'front line' around the pier area. But the job of handling ambulance traffic was miserably muddled. Ambulances tangled at the pier entrance instead of working in accord with any visible sign of a rehearsed system of disaster control.

"The Army established a line behind the police. Negro troops, lacking cool command, used rifles roughly. One *Mirror* reporter was struck with a rifle butt, knocked down. Deputy Chief Inspector Ryan, commanding detectives, was jabbed in the pants with a bayonet, and hastily left the scene . . .

"And, though reporters and accredited news cameramen were compelled to submit to endless and confused censorship, there was no effort that would have stopped any enemy agent from picturing anything he wanted to, with no more identification than an O.C.D. armband."

* * *

This picture of confusion is the more serious since it took place within Mayor La Guardia's own bailiwick where his word is law and where, it might have been expected, the former chief of O.C.D. would have defense preparedness better organized.

His resignation is a hopeful sign for civilian defense.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has long been convinced that the civilian morale of this country is far ahead of the efficiency and "morale" of many of those who give the people their orders.

Admirals in Retirement

THE *Army and Navy Journal,* according to the Associated Press, ascribes the removal of U. S. Admiral Thomas C. Hart as a move to "mollify the Dutch government" which has "insisted that it is entitled to representation on the staff of General Wavell."

Vice Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, 55-year-old veteran of the Dutch naval service, succeeded Hart.

The service journal assures its Army and Navy personnel readers that Hart will probably be given a post in Washington commensurate with his service record.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round explains why Admiral Richardson was replaced by Kimmel.

Says the Pearson and Allen column (Feb. 15):

"There was one man in Washington who read the Roberts report on the Pearl Harbor disaster with particular personal interest.

"He was Rear Admiral James O. Richardson, former commander-in-chief of the U. S. fleet, who was replaced by Admiral Husband Kimmel, whom the Roberts report condemned for 'dereliction of duty.'

"Admiral Richardson is now a member of the Navy General Board, which advises the Secretary of Navy on naval policy and strategy. He goes about his duties quietly, keeps out of the limelight and awaits the time when he will be retired.

"He has never uttered a word about why he was relieved as CINCUS (commander-in-chief). But friends tell a very interesting story.

"They claim he was relieved because he refused to keep the fleet bottled up in Pearl Harbor, as it was when the Japs made their sneak air attack on fateful Dec. 7.

"According to Admiral Richardson's friends, he insisted on anchoring the fleet in dispersed positions outside the harbor. Certain officers, and particularly their wives, strongly objected to this because it prevented the officers from enjoying the comforts of shore life and Honolulu society except on week-ends.

"Admiral Richardson disregarded these complaints. Friends say he didn't trust the Japs and was determined to take no chances. So wires were pulled with the brasshats and their wives in Washington. Admiral Richardson was advised to bring the fleet into the harbor.

"He refused. Whereupon, his friends claim, he was summoned to Washington and soon thereafter Admiral Kimmel was appointed CINCUS in Admiral Richardson's place."

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Comment

Soviets Spring Great Washington Offensive

WE HAVE been reading much in the daily papers about a powerful Russian offensive. This deals with the battle in the U.S.S.R. itself, but there is another very powerful offensive by Russia right here in the United States.

Close observers claim that this offensive has been even more effective than the military one. To be "pinkish"—even if in talk alone—is like wearing a medal in the social circles in Washington.

Back in 1939 and 1940, the Russian influence was frowned upon. To be caught at any parties at the Soviet Embassy was very dangerous if you desired to maintain the proper credentials to enter Washington society. Photographers waited in vain for one Senator who would brave the flashbulbs by appearing at the Embassy party. Three Congressmen apologized for days as to why they went to the reception.

But now, it is the right thing in Washington.

Just recently, the Soviet Ambassador and his wife came forward with a real offensive that was the best counter-offensive in Russian history. It won its point and no one denied the victory.

The *Washington Post* society editor said:

"While the Soviet offensive edged toward Vyazma and Smolensk yesterday afternoon, the Soviet Ambassador and Mme. Maxim Litvinoff, entertained at their first formal reception in Washington, completely took over the Capital's social front . . . social and official celebrities were all over the place."

The *Washington Daily News* said:

"500 Notables Attend Reception by Litvinoffs.

"Throughout the crowd moved distinguished military uniforms not usually seen in Washington — Poles, Russians, British, Canadian, Czechoslovakian."

The *Washington Times Herald* headlined their lengthy account with these words: "Soviet Embassy Thronged at Litvinov's First Reception." It added:

"Locks, stocks and bars were down yesterday at the Soviet Embassy at the first reception given by the new Ambassador, Maxim Litvinov and Mme. Litvinov . . . Summing up, the Ambassador and his gracious wife held one of the most delightful 'five to seven' parties in the memory of the new regime."

* * *

It was a smashing success and the society editors played it up as such.

Who was there?

"Vice President Wallace arrived early with Mrs. Wallace," the paper notes. The wives of Stanley Reed, William O. Douglas and Harlan Fiske Stone, members of the Supreme Court, were seen by the society reporters, as were Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Mrs. Jesse Jones represented her husband, the Secretary of Commerce, R.F.C. head and holder of two dozen more jobs. Mrs. Sumner Welles, wife of the assistant Secretary of State, "sat quietly in the reception hall and saw scores of other guests arrive."

Ickes wasn't there but his handyman, Oscar Chapman, brought his wife. Maury Maverick returned to his haunts and marked himself present. Federal Security Administrator Paul McNutt couldn't resist that kind of a party. Mrs. James Helm, White House social secretary, came. The War Production group forgot their capitalistic ways and one noted that Mrs. James S. Knowlson, wife of a W.P.B. member, was there, as was Mrs. Edward Stettinius.

Senator and Mrs. Claude Pepper joined in the festivities. He hasn't been heard of much lately, but he does attend these parties at the Soviet Embassy.

But these guests didn't rate the newspaper space some others received. For instance, Dr. Serge Voronoff, who introduced monkey glands to an aging world, actually was the star of the party. The *Post* indicated that the fellow was busy until seven o'clock after the whispers had notified those present that the monkey-gland expert was there from New York. He is a refugee living in Manhattan. The paper noted that Price Administrator Leon Henderson had said, "Think I'll drop over and talk to him," and when the reporter returned "he was doing that very thing."

What do priorities mean when this surgeon was around?

Mr. Henderson had taken up bicycle-riding and his picture was spread throughout the United States. We cannot say whether Mr. Henderson did discuss the value of monkey glands to bicycle-riders. He may have.

But, he was not alone in sharing the spotlight. Dorothy Thompson came and the paper states that she "took off her glove to display her bandaged finger and tell her story." Another society editor caught Dot "showing her Nazi-bitten finger with great glee to Mrs. Henry A. Stimson, wife of the Secretary of War."

* * *

While we are relating this Russian offensive on the Washington social front, we should note the food enjoyed by the "soldiers." The *Times Herald* said: "The sturgeon was decorative. The caviar elegant in its restraint." The *News* notes: "Only one floor was opened for refreshments, but the usual glaced sturgeon, caviar, and champagne, vodka, and dependable scotch and soda adorned three main tables and two inexhaustible bars."

Dorothy had some vodka. The columnist "tossed off a thimble-sized glass of vodka with General Raymond Lee," as she cried: "To the Russian front! May it advance!"

The Russians had advanced on the Washington front. They had counter-attacked from the chilly defeat of 1940. They were in on Washington society. From a representative of the White House, his cabinet, his appointees, and the military staff, the Soviet social army marched to victory.

Thousands of miles away, the Russian army was fighting a hard, bitter battle on the snow-covered land of Europe. The papers indicated they had been successful, but most observers will say that the party in Washington had been more important for the cause of the Soviet.

Rabbi Assures Jews of Nelson's Sympathy

WHEN a new personality is suddenly "elevated to a position of great power and influence, it is natural for the perennially persecuted minority to begin speculating, 'Art thou for us or for our adversaries?'" writes Rabbi Philip R. Alstat in the *Jewish Examiner* (Feb. 13).

"Happily, however, Donald M. Nelson's Jewish sympathies, as revealed by his Jewish friends in Chicago, are quite reassuring as well as very interesting," Rabbi Alstat tells *Examiner* readers.

Says Rabbi Alstat:

"This sympathetic attitude probably began with his early veneration of the *Bible* (which was long a tradition in his family), but it was strengthened later by personal contact with Jews themselves.

"During his college days at the University of Missouri a Jewish fellow student by the name of Wolf once invited him to spend the week-end at the home of his parents at St. Louis. There the sight of a pious Jewish mother kindling the Sabbath candles before sunset and the sacred Sabbath atmosphere of a Jewish home made an indelible impression on young Nelson's mind.

"Subsequently his long association with the firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co. (originally headed by the renowned Jewish philanthropist, the late Julius Rosenwald) inevitably resulted in the forming of many and lasting Jewish friendships.

"As a frequent Friday evening dinner guest at the home of the deceased John Rissman, treasurer of the Chicago Zionist Region, Nelson once accompanied his hosts to the late Friday Evening services at Congregation Anshe Emet and listened to the sermon of its noted rabbi, Dr. Solomon Goldman. Thenceforth he would sometimes come there without waiting for a special invitation.

"When the heat on Yom Kippur of 1939 drove many of the worshippers to seek a breath of fresh air outdoors, one tall, broad-shouldered stranger, with a skullcap on his head sat through the long service from morning till sunset without stirring from his seat. He devoutly joined in all the English responses. During the Hebrew prayers he shut his eyes, but his face took on the ethereal expression of one transported to unearthly altitudes. At the conclusion of the long Yom Kippur service many worshipers stopped to wish their rabbi a Happy New Year. Among them Dr. Goldman recognized that stranger who was none other than our present-day chief of the War Production Board!

"Nelson's attitude of Zionism was disclosed on the occasion of a Bar Mitzvah celebration at the Mizpah Congregation of Chicago where he came as a guest of another Jewish friend, Mr. Robert Friedlin.

"On entering the congregation's library, accompanied by the rabbi, Dr. Jacob Singer, he paused to study the map of Palestine which was prominently displayed on the wall. After a while he remarked to Rabbi Singer: 'I cannot understand why the work of building the Jewish homeland in Palestine is moving at so slow a tempo. I realize that some progress was made, but not at all commensurate with Jewish need and homelessness.'

"Alas, what Zionism needs is a Jewish Donald Nelson!"

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What Others Say

Our Chance to Lose

I FIND all around me a smugness and satisfaction which to my mind are entirely unjustified. Not since the days of the Revolution, have we ever had much of a chance to lose a war. And we have a chance to lose this one! We must think about these things so we don't kid ourselves. This is no time for self-hypnotism. We're big. We're strong. We're tough. Yes, but so is the other fellow!

—William L. Batt, chairman Inter-Allied Raw Materials Board

The Alternative

WE MUST pile up so vast a supply of planes and tanks and guns and ships in the next few months—*the next few weeks*—that all past errors and failures will be reduced to naught. If we . . . throw our strength onto the Japanese and Russian front, defeat will be impossible. If we do not—if we cheer MacArthur's heroism and think about wages and profits and race horses and the next election—this war will be lost and freedom will disappear from the world.

—The Chicago Sun

THE most disturbing aspect of our situation is not so much the military defeats and reverses which we have suffered as the unwillingness of the Administration to rid itself of the stoneheads in the Cabinet and the staffs who are largely responsible for our present plight.

—Chicago Daily Tribune

British Blame America

CHURCHILL'S defense against criticisms of setbacks on the Pacific ocean front will be made easier by America's frank admission of failure of her Pearl Harbor chiefs, because, it has been an open secret that our own setbacks were in large measure due to the absence of promised support from America.

Reynolds News of London

IT IS only a question of time until Britain will be laying the Norwegian, Dunkirk and Cretan disasters at our door . . . At the close of the war Britain will present a bill for damages against the United States!

—San Francisco Leader

Social Discipline

MEN cannot remain civilized when they have rejected the culture of their civilization. That is to say, when they no longer think of themselves and their places in the universe; when they no longer discipline themselves and their children in the tradition which comes to them from the prophets and the saints and the teachers and the philosophers and the discoverers who raised Western man out of barbarism. Secular man—the man who obeys his impulses and knows no reason that transcends his wishes—this man, now dominant in the world, has for his chief article of faith an ideal of secular progress which is totally alienated from and profoundly opposed to the real character of the human person.

—Walter Lippman

Tenant Farmers

THE (farm) tenant has no security because of short term leases. He receives no compensation, except in rare instances, for any improvements he makes on soil or buildings. He is given neither incentive nor means in most cases to rise from tenancy to the ownership of an independent, well-established freehold.

—Bishop Aloisuis J. Muench of Fargo in *Catholic Rural Life Bulletin*

Total Revolution

TOTAL revolution is on its way. What will be the change, no man knows. It is a grim and terrible time that lies ahead for us—days in which our patience, our confidence and hope in any future will be sorely tried. America must not pass through this conflict and not regain its spiritual strength. America must recapture its moral conscience, as it wages a contest with the perverse forces of this earth. Victory will then be very sweet unto God, in Whom our trust must be, and to Whose laws we must render obedience.

—Boake Carter

Honest Money

IT IS all right for the Government to sell interest-bearing bonds to individuals and to non-money-creating corporations, in order to retard inflation, but it is absolutely wrong, and almost criminal for Congress to permit the private banking corporations to create the money upon the Government's own credit and charge the Government billions of dollars a year for its use. In other words, if money must be created, the Government should create it, as Congress has the exclusive power to coin money and regulate its value under the *Constitution.*

—Hon. Wright Patman of Texas

Christian Practice

THE failure of so many to make Christian teaching a vital force in their individual lives as well as in their social relationships may not be the direct cause of this present war, but it has nevertheless done much to create a world atmosphere in which the base furies of war find it easy to thrive. When the incentive Christ gave to men for the practice of good will, justice and charity is eliminated, what motive do men have to practice those virtues which are the surest support of peace?

—The *Catholic Sentinel*, Portland, Ore.

Good Men on Wrong Side

WE MUST remember that if all the manifestly good men were on one side, and all the manifestly bad men on the other, there would be no danger of anyone, least of all the elect, being deceived by lying wonders. It is the good men, good once, we must hope good still, who are to do the work of Antichrist and so sadly to crucify the Lord afresh . . . bear in mind this feature of the last days, that this deceitfulness arises from good men being on the wrong side.

—Father Faber (1861)

Christian Reform

IT IS . . . no part of a good Christian's duty to acquiesce in the unholy misery that results from the present inefficient economic and financial system in the belief that the poverty we avoid like poison ourselves is good for other people's souls. Rather is he morally bound, after contributing what he can afford to relief of poverty, to give his moral and material support to some honest effort so to alter the present system as to bring it into conformity with the recommendations of the papal encyclicals. Not less, but more religion in everyday life is needed to bring about a social order worthy of our moral professions. That is the good will that begets peace.

***—Hibernia* magazine, Dublin, Ireland**

Reds Can't Serve U.S.

FOR 4 years I have tried to bring home to all Government officials the criminal character of the Communist Party. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities has found unanimously that the Communist Party is a "foreign conspiracy masked as a political party." This means that the Communist Party members who are subject to a strict party discipline in all their activities are foreign conspirators who cannot honorably or honestly serve the American Government.

Whether a dictator-controlled political organization has a million dues-paying members or only 10,000 is relatively unimportant when we consider what havoc a single act of treason committed by a single individual may work under the conditions of modern civilization. And yet the Communist Party, the Kyffhauserbund, and the German-American Bund have put themselves on record again and again with respect to their intentions of disloyalty to the American Government and with respect to their actual loyalty to foreign States.

—Hon. Martin Dies

Economic Muddling

IF THE victorious democracies muddle through another decade of economic frustration and mass unemployment we may expect social disintegration and, sooner or later, another international conflagration. A positive program of post-war economic expansion and full employment, boldly conceived and vigorously pursued, is imperative. Democracies, if they are going to lead the world out of chaos and insecurity, must first and foremost offer the people opportunity, employment and a rising standard of living.

—Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, Harvard, Administration Economics Consultant

THE principal horror of war is not in bloody conflict, not even in the devastation of cities and provinces. I would go so far as to say that the principal horror of war is not even the possibility of the defeat of the right and the triumph of tyranny. To the saints, and to those who look at all things in the light of eternal consequences, the principal evil of war is the death in battle of soldiers who go before God in the state of mortal sin!

—Father Gillis

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Comment

English Paper Views America, Soviet and Nazis

THE mid-January issue of *The Patriot* (London, England) publicizes some pertinent thoughts relative to things in which Americans are primarily interested. Among these items are (1) the Pan-American Conference; (2) the Jewish attitude on Russia; and (3) exaggerated optimism concerning Germany's predicament.

Speaking of the Pan-American Conference, the English publication says:

> Numbers do not necessarily impress, and a case in point is certainly the joint declaration by 26 countries that "they will not sheathe the sword till all the common foes are utterly humbled." The British Empire supplies six of the partners enumerated in this pact, but it can hardly be argued that any dignity is given to the declaration by about ten Central American Republics, not one of which has a navy, being signatories. It is noticeable that neither Mexico nor any of the large South American Republics are included in the list. To the average man the enumeration of these countries tends to mislead the unthinking, and it is on a par with the idea that the League of Nations was strengthened by including so many minor countries which did not even pay their representation fees at Geneva, let alone abide by the declaration they had made not to go to war without previous reference of their differences to the League Council.

* * *

The Patriot has this to say about the Jewish attitude towards Russia:

> In trying to make out that the means justify the end the *Jewish Chronicle,* in a leading article last week on "Russia," made statements about that country which it is impossible to justify. What was said in this article about the wanton aggression and cruelty of the Nazi State may be admitted, but there was no need then, because we are allied in fighting the Germans, to turn to the condition of the Russian people under the Soviet Government, which in its original control was so largely Jewish, and make out that justice and freedom had been attained. The inequalities in life in Russia today were referred to by Sir Walter Citrine in his book "My Finnish Diary," and it was well known how the Communists are a privileged class and how, at least until the war started, there were enormous numbers in the concentration camps. The *Jewish Chronicle,* however, writes:
>
> "Seen through all the surrounding mists, and despite all the faults that may mar it, its (the Bolshevik) final dominating purpose, like its original dynamic source, is justice, justice for the lowly, justice on which alone can be built for communities of men real freedom."
>
> Unfortunately, most of our press has taken the same line—that since Russia entered the war everything in that country is lovely, and it is all preparing the way for that internationalism which is the basis of Communism. We are fighting for national preservation, and there is the real danger, under these influences, that after the war we shall have the internationalism of Moscow the dominant power in Europe. It is ominous that Mr. Eden should express the hope, after his return from Moscow, that "closer political collaboration" would be realized between the two countries.

* * *

Touching on the exaggerated optimism concerning Germany's predicament, we read in *The Patriot*:

> Answering questions at the Press conference in Washington, Mr. Churchill said that Germany's material losses in the U.S.S.R. probably did not affect the Nazi striking power at the moment. He also warned against counting on the collapse of the German morale, saying that "while such a windfall would be nice, it could not be counted on." Unfortunately, the Press in general turns a deaf ear to such cautions and indulges in an orgy of unrestricted optimism. In the absence of reliable news, happenings on the Russian front are wrapt in mystery; vague reports of victory, recaptures of "important towns" hailing from Moscow have become a daily feature, also the "fantastic speed" of the Soviet advance.
>
> The Germans are said to be on the run, completely demoralized, suffering from cold and epidemics, whilst the High Command is being sacked for failing to obey Hitler. Napoleon's debacle in 1812 is recalled; and, in, short, judging by these correspondences, Hitler should be practically finished. But over-indulgence in illusions, however pleasant, is a dangerous attitude, and cannot be kept up indefinitely; it is always wiser to know exactly how things really stand.

Anent the latter, there has been an accepted attitude in our own country to imitate the technique ascribed to Mussolini by our bourgoise press. Oftentimes news articles and cartoons describe Mussolini as a chesty, pompous person whose chief contribution to victory was hand-clapping and hyperbolistic boastings. That is what our newspapers have been doing as, in effect, they say what a great job our pal, bloody Joe, is accomplishing. We have been no great shucks in Pearl Harbor, Manila and elsewhere. But we can afford to be chesty as long as pal Joey is successful.

* * *

The plain truth is that pal Joe has not been as successful in recapturing the Ukraine as he has been in capturing the mentality of America. According to Martin Dies, Washington is infiltrated with Reds of various shades. Melvyn Douglas, the Kremlin worshipper, has been elevated to a high position in the Government service, possibly because he yelled all-out for the bandits in Spain. On the other hand all Franco supporters who favored Christ against Antichrist are regarded by the Washington patriots as fifth columnists.

In the meantime, while we have hope that Mr. Nelson will achieve results, our citizenry has been stupefied by the bungling of the Stalin hand-shakers resident at our Capital.

Perhaps the day has arrived for Mr. Roosevelt to clean out the real parasites who surround him at Washington. Their record creates anything but optimism for the future.

For our President's edification, may we tell the story of a recent Moscow incident. An American was riding on one of the subways. The Red conductor—very thorough and very polite — began calling off the names of the stop streets. Yelled he: "Anthony Eden Place, formerly Von Ribbentrop Plaza." A few minutes later his loud voice rang out with: "Churchill Avenue, formerly Mussolini Boulevard." Ten minutes later passengers heard the announcement: "Roosevelt Circus, formerly Hitler Park."

At this juncture the American rose, turned to the fellow passenger with whom he was seated and said: "Good-bye Comrade, formerly dastard."

Who knows, Mr. President, if the subway conductor will not be reversing his language in a few weeks?

'Luciferian Campaign'

JUST WHY Ireland should have been selected as a location for an American Expeditionary Force is not easily understandable to the *San Francisco Leader,* which says:

> "Just to the eastward, in Britain, are 3,500,000 troops apparently idle, certainly not doing any fighting, and distinguished chiefly for their consumption of American victuals, furnished them by the charity of our generous Government, which seems to be more concerned with the nourishment of those fireside warriors than with that of its own people, who are actually getting less of certain American vitamins for the whole 130-million living in this country than are the 44-million more or less residing in Britain.
>
> "Why with Britain so well provided with well-fed warriors of its own an American A.E.F. should be set down at its very gates is certainly a mystery to any American whose head is fastened to his body by anything more substantial than chewing gum.
>
> "Of all the mysteries with which the present Administration has so liberally provided our people since it bought into the power politics poker game, this is undoubtedly one of the most mysterious and least palatable. Bawling for unity until it was hoarse and we deaf, it seems to be doing its utmost to split the country, not in two, but into fragments.
>
> "The innovation is particularly unwelcome at a time when the venal press of the United States and the imperialistic press of Britain are beginning a fresh ramp for the invasion of Ireland to grab the naval bases restored to her by the British government several years ago.
>
> "That ramp for a time took the form of a request that Ireland should return the bases for an undefined period, but the barbaric yawp of the *London Express,* exposes the cloven hoof of the Luciferian campaign."

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Comment

Who's to Blame—The People or Government?

OFFICIAL Washington blames our precarious predicament, our chance for losing the war, on the complacency of the people.

The people blame the Administration for its sinful waste, its unintelligent execution, and its perennial bungling.

Each day the people grow more complacent. Each day the Administration grows more nervous—even to the point of suggesting that millstones be tied about the necks of critics.

To increase complacency, let the Government employ the use of censorial millstones. Then will begin a whispering campaign the like of which was never heard. Then will grow an unrest which will make all fifth columnism shrink into the shadows of insignificance.

It is agreed that complacency is a most dangerous thing. It can be offset and corrected only by frank speaking, by honest reporting, by fact facing.

The American people are dissatisfied with a military and naval policy that has failed. Only a short time ago the public was told that Japan was a fourth class country economically, militarily and certainly from the standpoint of battleships and airplanes. New Deal economists assured us that Japan was broke, was facing collapse and lacked material for war. Politically dominated militarists — not including General MacArthur—said we could knock the Japs out in less than seven weeks without exerting ourselves.

The seven weeks have expired. The Japs knocked out part of our fleet at Hawaii, captured the Allies stronghold of Hong Kong, took possession of the world's mightiest naval base at Singapore, gained more than a foothold in Sumatra, Borneo and the Celebes, pounded into rubble the Australian port and naval base at Darwin, canceled out the entrance to Burma Road through Rangoon, and, at this writing, threaten Java while Nipponese submarines roam the Indian Ocean as far as the Gulf of Aden.

The performance of the Japanese army, navy and air force is not amazing. What is amazing is the lack of understanding, planning and war prosecution on the part of wobbly politicians, easy-chair "admirals" who are not admirals and Jovinian "experts" who are not experts. Unfortunately the real admirals, generals and experts as yet have not had a chance to get going.

* * *

Basically all that is the cause of public complacency. It exists at a time when a political democracy is endeavoring to overcome an on-top military totalitarianism. It is just not in the books, nor will it be until every factory worker is militarized, until every industrialist becomes a private in the army with no profits for himself or his stockholders.

The great question which burns in the minds of soldiers and citizens is: "Has the Administration the intestinal fortitude to transform this country into a fighting, cohesive unit?"

The know-it-alls at Washington have proven to be the know-nothings. Despite their roving ambassadors, they found out little about Japan, for example. The rovers returned home cocksure from their foragings with Reds abroad. Their superiors were more concerned with building up political power than with multiplying West Points and training centers — the same superiors who, since 1934 at least, were so sure of the inevitable world war to save our way of life and the British Empire.

All this the people know. This is an added cause for their complacency.

Then come the reports from eye-witness correspondents describing the sinking of the *Prince of Wales* and the *Repulse*. Both these vessels went to the bottom of the China Sea pierced with the torpedoes of stupidity. Further reports inform us that the Malayan Peninsula was not put to the torch as British government communiques indicated. As a matter of fact, it was handed over to the Japanese who failed to understand why the British were in such a hurry to retreat. Cecil Brown, whom the British censors in the Far East silenced, spoke out when he arrived at Sydney, Australia, to tell us a story which withered our pride and added to our complacency.

* * *

The American people are asked to pull in their belts—financial and otherwise. We are called upon to shoulder the burden not only of our own nation but of others. The public is not impressed with this pleading for sacrificing financially when profits are the order of the day under the axiom "business as usual"; when boondoggling in the face of disaster has been patronized by the Administration; when pensions for the stay-at-homes are voted while our boys at the front are praying in vain for more planes as they give their lives in an unfair battle.

If there is complacency at home, it sprang not from the earth full panoplied. Rather it was a steady growth, cultured by the Government itself which taught farmers to ask for more and grow less; which taught labor to demand more and produce less.

As for labor, why should our stay-at-homes get time and a half on Saturdays and double time on Sundays while our soldiers can die on Saturday or Sunday as well as Monday?

But what has the Government done about that? It still plays politics with the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. lest these organizations turn on them at the 1942 elections.

This is no time for the pot to call the kettle "black." Both the Government and the people had better mend their ways else there will be no victory.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Millstone Cartoon

LIKELY, you were captivated by the reprinting of a cartoon which had appeared originally in one of the Washington daily papers. It was so pleasing to Mr. Roosevelt that he urged publishers throughout the country to reproduce it.

If you remember, Mr. Churchill, in his recent address, mentioned something about tying millstones about the necks of scaremongers and critics of government. Said the Prime Minister: "It were better that a millstone be tied about their necks and they be cast into the depths of the sea," implying that if free citizens persist in telling the truth; in mentioning emergencies; in pointing out bungling; in complaining for having political leadership imposed on Army and Navy—these free citizens will be treated to a millstone.

Impressed by this biblical reference (divorced from its context), Mr. Roosevelt, we repeat, urged publishers to reproduce the Washington cartoon dealing with the subject of criticizing the Government.

We heartily agree with the President to the extent that liars and falsifiers should be millstoned. Rumor-mongers, likewise, should be given a taste of salt water several fathoms beneath the surface of the sea.

No military, naval or Government secrets upon which the successful conduct of the war depend should be publicized. But SOCIAL JUSTICE will not agree with any policy of censorship which is aimed at assailing the truth.

If we remember correctly, it was President Wilson who said in the darkest days of World War I: "We do not need less criticism in time of war, but more. It is to be hoped that criticism will be constructive, but better unfair attack than autocratic suppression."

* * *

Only the blind are ignorant of Great Britain's puny efforts against Berlin and Tokyo.

Only the uninformed are unaware of Churchill's broken promises to Poland, Norway, France and Belgium.

Only the menial-minded refuse to read the accounts of Britain's blundering inefficiency in the Malayan Peninsula.

On these things we will not be silent lest our silence be construed as co-operation in teaching our readers to depend for victory upon a leadership which is notorious for its failures even before the days of Galippoli.

We will not be silent in upholding imperialism or in condoning Communism—one practiced by Britain and the other upheld by the Soviet Union.

As the *Detroit Free Press* remarks:

> Mr. Roosevelt is on solid ground when he makes his protest against those who would weaken us in purpose.

But that is not enough!

He should speak also directly to the army of press agents who handle the publicity of each and every department of the Government. He should speak sharply to the Administration apologists who write and speak as columnists and commentators. He should demand, as part of the program of unity, that they, too, should cease their constant efforts to bring about discord in the American ranks by their innuendoes and open attacks on the integrity and sincerity of other Americans who are just as loyal and just as patriotic as they ever could be.

He should demand a moratorium on all social experimentation with its collateral abuse of those who do not agree with some of the vagaries of the New Deal.

And he should welcome sound and constructive criticism, as did his pred-

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Comment

(Continued from Page 14)

ecessor as war President, Woodrow Wilson, who in the darkest days of the World War said: "We do not need less criticism in time of war, but more. It is to be hoped that criticism will be constructive, but better unfair attack than autocratic suppression."

If it had not been for consistent, constructive criticism on the part of the American press, and other leaders of American public opinion, the sorry situation in the late and unlamented OPM might still be with us and Donald Nelson might not have been given the absolute authority so essential to success in war production.

We cite but this one instance. There are many others. It is the constructive criticism vital to democracy. If it is not given forthright and courageously then democracy, the thing for which we are fighting, dies.

Incidentally, the quotation employed by Winston Churchill when he spoke of millstones originated with Jesus Christ. The context deals with the sin of scandal. The words employed by the Master were these:

> And whoever receives one such little child for my sake, receives me. But whoever causes one of these little ones who believe in me to sin, it were better for him to have a great millstone hung around his neck, and to be drowned in the depths of the sea.
>
> Woe to the world because of scandals! For it must needs be that scandals come, but woe to the man through whom scandal does come!

It would not be out of harmony if a courageous President lashed out fearlessly at Communism both in and out of Government circles—the Communism which voids the very use of a quotation by him of the words of Christ, Whom the Communists would destroy.

All in all, this war is not worth winning if it can't be won on the principle of truth; on the principle of the Truth-Made-Flesh. Otherwise, those who are in hand-in-glove with the Communists might be accused, as was Satan, of quoting Scripture to suit their own purpose.

Wendell Willkie Gets Along Nicely

MR. WENDELL WILLKIE, the active exponent of intervention before our declaration of war, is not only a man of politics. He is a director of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

We report to Mr. Willkie's friends that this company isn't doing badly on Government contracts.

A recent report of a House of Representatives Committee stated that this corporation is one of the 10 large corporations which have 59.47 per cent of ALL naval contracts. It adds: "The largest amount of completed contracts in this group of 10 companies was reported by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation."

The company says that it has made $4,586,789 already on the finished contracts. On two destroyer tenders, the Willkie company made a profit of $1,528,007; on one repair vessel, a profit of $1,250,581 (which they themselves claim to be at least 9.9 per cent on cost of contract); on two seaplane tenders, profit of $1,945,567 (a gain of 10.4 per cent on the cost of the contract, according to their own figures).

The report further advises that the New York Shipbuilding Company "reported an estimated percentage of profit" on a battleship and that the amount was 18.1 per cent, which we say wasn't bad.

* * *

The congressional report lists the uncompleted jobs of the firm and one notes that it has a sizeable amount of work to do. The report lists a battleship at $52,794,000, six heavy cruisers, the price of which the committee was unable to note, nine light cruisers at $18,657,000, two light cruisers at $17,580,000 and two more light cruisers at $17,990,000.

Just for the record, the amount of unfilled orders at the beginning of the year noted is as follows:

1937	$ 18,389,701
1938	27,941,456
1939	95,658,555
1940	109,655,555
1941	546,819,402

That is some jump in Government business. At the beginning of 1941, the shipbuilding firm had thirty times (just 3000 per cent) more business than it did in 1936.

Of the ships contracted for, the battleship, six heavy cruisers and the nine light cruisers were awarded to the Willkie company by negotiation. Only four of the light cruisers were placed with the firm through competitive bids. The type of the cruisers is not listed, but one does notice that the negotiated contracts were almost a million dollars more per destroyer than the competitive bids. Yet the history of competitive bidding among our shipbuilders indicates that it has not been a cut-throat proposition where the firms took chances at losing money. By coincidence, bids have been the same in some instances.

* * *

While on the subject, it is well to point out that the Government has awarded the Willkie corporation a plant facilities contract to aid in the preparation for handling the business. These are quite interesting business deals where the Government pays the bill.

This corporation lost money in 1934, 1935 and 1937. Profits were shown in 1936, 1938 and, of course, ever since the beginning of the war.

The earning record is one that has changed somewhat as the war continued. No earnings were recorded in 1937, but the following year, the stockholder found each of his shares earning eighty-two cents; the next year each earned $1.61 and in 1940, $4.54. Two years before the war, the company claims it lost $2.99 a share.

When the war began, the total assets of the corporation were approximately $12-million. The firm, therefore, has unfilled orders for 40 times its assets of 1938!

Just before the war (1938), the net profit of the New York Shipbuilding Company was but $532,894 The House Committee cites, since then, a profit of $1,528,007 on two destroyer tenders; a profit of $1,250,581 on one repair vessel; $1,945,367 on two seaplane tenders, not to mention the profit on the $52-million battleship.

The profits already made on the contracts cited by the Committee amount to nine times as much as the net profit in 1938.

* * *

The figures for 1941 have just been made public. They record the highest net profit on record for the company. After higher income and excess profit taxes (which were to prevent profit-making in this war), the company records a net income of $3,074,533. The net profit is 30 per cent higher this year than last. The assets have grown from the $12-million figure to over $19-million.

Some readers might be interested in knowing that on the Board of Directors with Mr. Willkie is Henry Lockhart, Jr. Mr. Lockhart is a director of the Shell Oil Corporation, subsidiary of the famous Royal Dutch Shell international oil firm. This is the company in which much English and Dutch capital is invested. Mr. Lockhart is chairman of the board of the New York Shipbuilding Company. This interlocking directorship is worth noting.

Mr. Willkie had a very successful year in 1940. He was nominated for the presidency and became quite a factor in business. The year 1940 was not bad for the New York Shipbuilding firm either. The unfilled orders increased by many millions and millions of dollars.

We thought our readers who were interested in Mr. Willkie would want to hear of his good fortune. The New York Shipbuilding Corporation, of which he is a director, isn't doing badly on war contracts.

Just as a figure to remember, we repeat, the company made a net profit of $532,894 the year before the war. In 1941, the figure was not a half-million but $3,074,533 — almost 600 per cent increase in NET PROFIT.

The Viereck Case

GEORGE Sylvester Viereck is on trial. Among other things, he is charged with using certain Congressmen and their franking privilege to mail out pro-Nazi literature. George Sylvester Viereck is registered legally as a Hitler agent. We say "legally" because, before the declaration of war, it was lawful for German, British, Japanese and Soviet Union agents to so operate in America.

In his trial, according to the *Washington Post*, Mr. Viereck will try to prove that anti-Nazis used Congressmen and their mailing frank. To bolster up his defense, Viereck's lawyers will subpoena J. Edgar Hoover; Senator Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania; Secretary of State Cordell Hull; Representative Stephen A. Day of Illinois; Alton P. Tisdel, superintendent of documents; Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of the *London Times;* Emil Hurja, publisher of the *Pathfinder*, and others.

It is hoped this trial will do, among other things, a service to the nation. Millions of dollars are wasted each year by Congressmen through the abuse of the franking privilege. That abuse should be stopped by the Congressmen themselves.

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Letters

Incompetency

TO THE EDITOR:

Secretary Frank Knox told the Naval Appropriations Committee the war situation is critical; and complained that we are attempting to fight a two-ocean war with a one-ocean Navy.

This, precisely, is the theme the so-called "isolationists" have been hammering on for years, while Frank Knox and his fire and brimstone school stumped the length and breadth of the land demanding immediate intervention.

The fact that we possessed a good one-ocean Navy was known to even the sketchily informed. So we conduct an undeclared naval war in the Atlantic while the New Deal effected an economic blockade of Japan—in effect provoking war in the Pacific. We gave away 50 badly needed destroyers and sent our all-too-inadequate output of airplanes to the far ends of the earth to the defense of a tottering empire.

As yet our gallant forces in the Pacific outposts are unrelieved. Yet we send an expeditionary force to Northern Ireland to aggrevate the delicate Eire situation.

We shall have a difficult time winning this war—we may even lose it—if incompetency at the top is condoned and whitewashed and concealed.

Cleveland, Ohio —F.J.McD.

A Decisive Teacher

TO THE EDITOR:

Besides having a vast army of active members, the mystical body of Satan would seem to have also those who by their own words, if not eager to become recruits, are certainly being severely tempted.

Our Christian leaders are presenting Jesus Christ as a completely different Figure than we knew in happier days. They would have us see Him as a Man of meekness—if not weakness.

Every recorded word of the Saviour, Who preached peace and mercy and love, was decisive. Never did Christ offer to mankind a "happy medium."

Sacred Scripture is filled with the decisive words of a decisive Teacher.

Almighty God has indeed blessed the work of His representatives in the past. The faithful have understood and absorbed and believed.

Today, when temporal powers have unleased the "butcher dogs" of war and death and destruction, which means the Way of the Cross for Christians, the faithful will take this Way—despite certain frightened writers and speakers who would now preach and teach that their Master was an insipid conformist!

San Francisco, Calif. —M.A.C.

Gold vs. God

TO THE EDITOR:

We are not the only people that have lived on promises. God promised Moses a land flowing with milk and honey as a basis for real prosperity but the poor foolish children of Israel, blinded to true values, took the gold at hand and molded it into an object of worship instead of appreciating God's promise.

Moses, having received God's law, came down from the mountain and seeing their idolatrous practice, in his anger stopped the plague of gold.

Joshua, leading the people into the same promised land, sensing the plague of gold coming on, searched the camp of Israel and discovered the offender with gold and silver, also a Babylonish garment taken from a dead king and buried in his tent. Joshua rid the camp of the offender and again stopped the plague.

After many similar examples, a Babylonian king had the audacity to defy God with the accursed gold, and God robbed him of his reason and the king acted like a beast for seven years. Later, God made him realize his great offense.

King David dedicated the gold to God but the Babylonians stole it from King Solomon's temple.

Gold has been accursed ever since and *Chronicles* 13:18 says that the nation having the gold calf will not stand.

St. James said gold will be a witness against its possessors when the cries of exploited labor and the poor are heard by God.

No parliament can save an economic carcass which God has condemned; and He says the birds of prey will fight over the carcass until they have destroyed each other!

My hope is that we as a people, like Daniel of old, may redeem our national soul. His words were, *"O King, I will not serve your god nor bow to your image."*

And Daniel stood after Babylon and its god of gold went down!

—S.A.McK.

Ferndale, Michigan

Money Is a Racket

TO THE EDITOR:

We, the people, are out to "get" Hitler and the Japs, and get them we will. The international bankers are out to get the people, and get us they will.

What I cannot understand is how these bankers can get away with their racket of loaning money to the Government which they do not have—taking an interest fee for the "service."

Our Fort Knox gold hoard is reported to be some $23-billion; our debt now owed the banks is $56-billion; and the Government is going to double this amount in borrowing from the same banks. Certainly, it is no exaggeration to say that these are purely fictitious dollars.

When the war is over and the "patriots" from the banks collect on the blood money bonds, plus interest (their "sacrifice" toward winning the war) from taxes, the few people with jobs will be forced to pay from their low wages, again repeating history.

Who will have won the war, the people, or the bankers?

The Government confiscated tires and automobiles, and now rations commodities; why not bank-created fiction money? Why this special immunity for the international bankers?

Minneapolis, Minn. —H.F.B.

Church News and Ads

TO THE EDITOR:

Some of us young people are playing a little game we call "Jericho." It has value in teaching practical psychology. For example, we read the sixth chapter of *Joshua* telling how God's chosen people took Jericho. Then we get the church page of our evening paper published every Saturday.

We each choose a denomination—one takes the Catholics, one the Baptists, and so on. Then we count the number of lines of paid advertising and the number of lines of free publicity. We deduct the number of paid lines from the number of free lines in the church news to determine the winner.

I always choose the Jewish and almost always win. Last Saturday, for instance, the Baptists "lost" for they had 6 inches of paid advertising but no free news space. The Jews "won," for they had 21½ inches of free space and no paid advertising.

The moral? Well, I suppose it is that they who toot their horns loudest drown all the rest of the marchers about the walls of Jericho.

I might add that we always make the loser read the 24th verse of that sixth chapter.

Detroit, Michigan —H.W.

Dr. Ward Tells Reds' Post-War Demand

TO THE EDITOR:

Recently, I took off the bulletin board in a local adult public school a handbill advertising a speech by Dr. Harry Ward of New York City in a local Methodist church on *"What We Can Expect from Russia at the Peace Table."*

I was curious to know what Soviet Russia would do and so I attended.

The speaker informed us that Russia is going to demand the "aggressors" receive their just deserts by trial, which suits me fine; but, second—and this needs more discussion—he says that in order to keep "Fascism" from rising again, Russia insists that she should *control education in all the defeated countries!*

Isn't that rather presumptuous, and do good Americans approve of that?

It rather confuses me to see an audience in a Methodist church calmly agree that education in Europe after the war must by all means be kept out of "Fascist" hands and placed in Stalin's.

After the meeting we were invited to buy some "excellent" literature, among which were the works of Dr. Ward himself and plenty of copies of *"Soviet Power,"* which seems to be a laudatory appraisal of Russia by the Dean of Canterbury.

I had read it before, a copy having been given to me by a friend who was worried because I belonged to the America Firsters. She said they were "Fascists."

Dr. Ward told us that Denver was "the worst place in the United States" for spreading the rumor that "as soon as we clean up Hitler we will take care of Russia, but Hitler first."

Dr. Ward said we must stop these rumors!

I felt guilty for that is one thing I also have been repeating around.

—Mrs. E.J.L.

Denver, Colorado.

Writer Resents Smear Attack On Silenced Father Coughlin

TO THE EDITOR:

Ever since those Christian Front boys in New York were exonerated of the false charges that certain anti-Christians swore against them, every prediction that Father Coughlin made is coming true.

I for one resent his constantly being smeared by the Communist *Daily Worker* on the flimsy pretext that his utterance of these forecasts over past years, and their fulfillment now, are "giving aid to the Nazis."

I consider the support of Christian principles as only decent and patriotic and not to be condemned. Our boys are supposed to be fighting to sustain the very principles that Father Coughlin has so long espoused.

That Father Coughlin's broadcasts were stopped as being "controversial"; and the pet pinks are allowed to spread their printed hatred and create disunity in wartime, just does not make sense.

Father Coughlin's radio voice has been silent for two years; but his critics attack him today more loudly than ever. If they had any American sense of fair play, they would insist that he be released from his imposed silence so that he could defend himself.

Don't Father Coughlin's critics see the weakness of their own case, when in keeping him silent they continue to cry "traitor"?

How can a silenced man utter "treason"?

Chicago, Illinois —Mrs. E.S.

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Comment

The French Trial

FORMER Premiers Leon Blum and Eduoard Daladier, General Maurice Gamelin and other ex-officials of the French government are standing trial before the French Supreme Court of Justice to determine their guilt, if any, in connection with the downfall of France.

It ill behooves American critics and journalists to decide the case against the charged men before it is heard. We say this when our entire nation is anxiously awaiting an official statement from the Vichy government assuring us that the French navy will not be used with the Nazi navy in challenging Britain's supremacy on the Atlantic. Despite this, the *New York Times*, most carefully digested American newspaper in France, has the bad taste to editorialize as follows:

"(Five men) will appear before a court but not a court of justice. This court was almost avowedly selected to convict; its members appointed by the accused men's enemies under Nazi pressure . . .

". . . They are on trial for being Frenchmen, not traitors. It is the cowards, the traitors, the compromisers, the enemies of the old and glorious France of freedom and enlightenment, who will try them . . .

". . . Let us not shut our eyes. It could happen here — in defeat."

The *New York Times* editorial more than intimates that Marshal Petain—an outstanding, practical Catholic, which many of the outstanding Catholics in America are not—is a villain, which he is not. Friend or foe, those American Catholics who know Petain regard him as a man who prefers honor to life and virtue to compromise.

It is not for us to say that the French trial will be fair and unprejudiced—at least now. We do say, however, that the *New York Times* editorial definitely has pushed France further into the arms of the Nazis more than any other incident in American politics this past six months.

This conclusion was arrived at after we had an opportunity to speak to one of the outstanding French clerics who visited this continent in recent months. When we held conversation with him, he predicted the trial and foresaw the attitude of certain non-Christians in the United States towards the Vichy government that was about to hold the trial. Then he foretold us what the result would be.

The last two lines of the quoted *New York Times* editorial are worth contemplating. If the Roosevelt Administration and its philosophical abettors succeed in losing the war for America, it is possible that the Vichy trial will be reproduced in our midst. The *New York Times* definitely knows that, else it would never have printed the sentence: "Let us not shut our eyes. It could happen here—in defeat."

It can happen here!

Composition of The British Empire

TERRITORY	Area in Sq. Miles	Pop., 1921 or after	TYPE OF GOVT.
United Kingdom			
England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland	93,982	44,025,757	Constitutional Monarchy.
Isle of Man	----------	60,284	Governor, Council and House of Keys.
Jersey, Guernsey	75	90,230	Lieutenant-Governor; Court; States.
Europe			
Irish Free State	27,000	2,971,992	Governor-General; Local Parliament.
Gibraltar	2	20,638	Military Governor.
Malta	122	230,618	Governor; Councils.
Cyprus	3,584	311,000	High Commissioner; Councils.
Asia			
Aden, Persia and Protectorates	9,000	55,000	Political Resident, under Govt. of Bombay.
Bahrein Islands	250	120,000	
Borneo, (1); Brunei (2); and Sarawak (3)	77,106	1,000,000	(1) Governor; (2) Native Sultan under Brit. Resident; (3) Protected state under a Rajah.
Ceylon	25,332	4,505,000	Governor with Executive and Legislative Councils.
Hong Kong	391	625,000	Gov. with Exec. and Legislative Councils.
India	1,805,332	318,942,000	Viceroy, Council, Departments.
Malay States. Federated	27,648	1,325,000	Under Straits Settlements with Resident General.
Malay States, Non-Federated	23,486	1,123,000	Under Straits Settlements with Resident General.
Straits Settlements	1,600	884,000	Governor, Executive and Legislative Councils.
Weihaiwei	285	154,000	Governor.
(Under Mandate from the League of Nations)			
Iraq	143,250	2,849,000	Native King and Council under British supervision.
Palestine	9,000	757,000	British High Commissioner and Council.
Africa			
Kenya Colony and Protectorate	212,000	2,475,000	Governor and Council.
Uganda Protectorate	110,300	3,145,000	Governor and Council.
Zanzibar	1,020	217,000	Sultan and Brit. High Commissioner
Mauritius and Dependencies	809	385,000	Governor and Council.
Nyasaland Protectorate	37,890	1,175,000	Governor and Council.
St. Helena and Ascension	81	4,000	Governor and Council.
Seychelles	156	25,000	Governor and Council.
Somaliland Protectorate	68,000	344,000	Governor and Council.
Basutoland	11,716	498,000	Resident Commissioner.*
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	153,000	Resident Commissioner.*
Southern Rhodesia	149,000	804,000	Resident Comm. under Union.*
Northern Rhodesia	291,000	932,000	Resident Comm. under Union.*
Swaziland	6,678	134,000	Resident Comm. and Special Court.
Union of South Africa	472,347	6,929,000	Gov.-Gen.; Exec. Council; Legislature of 2 Houses.
Nigeria	335,700	18,071,000	Governor and Council.
Gambia	4,134	200,000	Governor and Council.
Gold Coast and Protectorate	80,000	2,078,000	Governor and Council.
Sierra Leone and Protectorate	31,000	1,541,000	Governor and Council.
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,014,000	5,912,000	Governor General and Council.
Tanganyika Territory	365,000	4,122,000	Governor and Council.
Southwest Africa	332,400	228,000	Under Union of South Africa.
Cameroon	34,326	700,000	Administered as part of Nigeria.
Togoland	12,600	188,000	Administered as part of Gold Coast.
America			
Bermudas	19	30,000	Governor; Exec. and Legis. Councils.
Canada	3,729,665	8,788,000	Governor General; Parliament.
Falkland Islands and So. Georgia	5,612	3,000	Governor; Exec. and Legis. Councils.
British Guiana	89,480	298,000	Governor; Exec. and Legis. Councils.
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	263,000	Governor and Parliament.
Bahamas	4,404	53,000	Governor; Exec. and Legis. Councils.
Barbados	166	156,000	Governor; Exec. and Legis. Councils.
Jamaica Island	4,431	974,742	Governor and Legislative Assembly.
Leeward Islands	715	163,000	Governor; Exec. and Legis. Councils.
Trinidad	1,974	366,000	Governor; Exec. and Legis. Councils.
Windward Islands	516	163,000	Governor-in-Chief and Councils.
Australasia			
Australian Commonwealth	2,974,581	6,373,219	Gov.-Gen.; Federal Comonwealth.
Papua	90,540	276,000	Under Commonwealth Government.
New Zealand	104,751	1,219,000	Governor and Houses of Parliament.
Fiji	7,083	157,000	Governor and Legis. Council.
Pacific Islands	11,450	265,000	High Commissioner for the West Pacific.
(Under Mandate from the League of Nations)			
Territory of New Guinea	89,252	400,000	Under Commonwealth Govt.
Western Samoa	1,250	43,736	Under New Zealand Govt.
Nauru	10	2,000	Under N.Z.U.K. and Commonwealth Govts.

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Comment

Malaya and Singapore Prove Empire Doomed

(Continued from Page 5)

He added that the Penang—supposedly a British stronghold on the peninsula—was defended by only 500 troops, most of them natives. The city had no anti-aircraft guns, he declared. As the British fled, deserting the Americans, they left 7,000 tons of rubber and 5,000 tons of tin on docks without an attempt to destroy them, he continued.

"I saw it all. I was the witness of the start of what may be the downfall of the British Empire."

Declaring "the truth should be known," Simpson said he intended to report his observations to officials in Washington. "If the British lose the war it will be because of pure and unbelievable carelessness. I don't know what we are going to do about it, but at least the American people should know what is going on there."

A typical example of fact suppression which Americans are taught to believe exists only in the Axis nations: When Simpson reached Singapore from Penang he told newspapermen what he had seen, but British officials refused to let the correspondents file the story to their papers, he asserted.

* * *

Another in the party of 28 American refugees was Mrs. Harry Benson, wife of a Seventh Day Adventist missionary. She declared American fighting planes arrived at Singapore on every incoming vessel, but that they lay uncrated on airfields because there was no one to assemble them.

Mrs. J. G. Hanna, wife of an American dentist who had practiced for 20 years in Singapore, said that the CBS correspondent Cecil Brown, "had told the truth," but "he didn't tell enough."

British authorities prohibited Brown from broadcasting because his reporting of conditions irked the censors. He revealed too many embarrassing facts. Subsequently Brown resumed broadcasting in Sydney, Australia. Two days before the British surrender of Singapore he asserted that the Singapore situation had evoked from many Australian newspapers "the sharpest criticism against Great Britain's conduct of the war . . . the kind of criticisms of the mother country which never have appeared here before.

"In the last few days," he said, "scores of people have told me that the chaos, defeats and constant retreats must end and end at once . . . Much of the people's bitterness comes from the fact that their men were forced to fight in Malaya and Singapore with very meager air protection. That hasn't gone down very well with a country which sent its men to Crete."

* * *

All of the above, coupled with Britain's past deplorable record in this war, leads us to the inescapable conclusion that if World War II is won by the United Nations it will have to be won by the United States of America.

Clearly the British so far have proved helpless. They have manned their tight little isle with a strong protective force of more than 2-million men to insure themselves against invasion. But aside from an occasional minor victory they have been pushed around like a volley ball whenever they ventured to meet the enemy.

One by one their allies have fought to the death after believing British promises of rescue.

Now Singapore has fallen and the entire Far East is virtually doomed as far as the immediate Allied chances are concerned. But Britain's aid is still of the token variety and her resistance is little better.

The burden of the war is thrust upon the United States. Our only hope is that the Administration in Washington realizes soon enough the ramifications of the present situation and acts accordingly. By that we mean securing our own national defense; eliminating the bunglers from positions of responsibility; letting military men instead of politicians direct the war; and above all not letting this nation be maneuvered into the object of a squeeze play by the Axis while Britain stands securely in her little island off the coast of Europe.

Regimented Minds

TESTIMONY that textbooks in California public schools were "rewritten and revised after they were ordered" by the State Board of Education was introduced recently in the state's five-year-old textbook controversy.

Witnesses in Superior Court testified that they had compared the original series with proofs submitted after the purchase contract was awarded and found the proofs to have been completely revised.

According to the *San Francisco Examiner,* "Mrs. Martha Farnum, principal of San Diego's Logan school, said in one book of the series she had found *only one sentence that was precisely the same as a sentence in the original text.*

" 'I found the revised books very different in content, philosophy and method,' Mrs. Farnum said."

All that many of us know is what we were taught in the school books. If these can be revised "in content, philosophy and method" at the dictation of some undisclosed "control," then we have been regimented in our thinking before ever we start to function as a free democracy.

Despite much Leftist slander to the contrary, SOCIAL JUSTICE has never opposed "democracy"—if it could be had. Our objection, repeatedly stated and emphatically reiterated, is to this smokescreen that is called "democracy" and, particularly, to "controlled democracy."

What Will Happen to the French Fleet?

SENATOR DAVID I. WALSH is Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. As such, he is one of the best informed persons in America on the subject to which he confines himself.

Recently the Massachusetts Senator predicted the French Vichy fleet would join the Nazis. He informed reporters that the Reich might be able to muster a battle fleet capable of challenging the divided units of the United Nations.

The Senator was very correct in his phrase, "divided units of the United Nations." There appears to be more disunity in the United Nations than exists among our enemies.

Our nation is gravely concerned over the ultimate disposition of the French fleet. This has been an important consideration in Washington for the past two years and has had much to do with formulating our policy towards the Vichy government.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in consummate honesty, referred to the de Gaulle government as the "so called" free French government because he did not want to add impetus to the tendency on the part of Vichy to transfer its fleet to the Nazi command.

Other Government officials apparently castigated Mr. Hull for his unfortunate phrase; and these other officials openly praised the free French government.

Renewed uneasiness over the French fleet served to deepen the somber mood which a monotonous string of Allied reverses has built up in the capital. The smugness and over-confidence of the Anglo-American front has, in part, been dissipated, particularly with the threat that the French fleet, with the Nazi fleet and air force, will bring to an end England's domination of the seas—a domination which grows less and less real with the fall of Singapore, Sumatra, Borneo, Rangoon and the destruction of Port Darwin.

Help Save America

A LOT OF people talk about saving Christianity and America, but never do anything about it.

In our own little way, we're trying to do something. We're striving to oppose the forces of godlessness by exposing them. We're trying to help save America by exposing those who would destroy it from within.

If we sometimes seem to concentrate our attacks more upon the enemies within than those without, it is only because the former actually are more dangerous; more liable to succeed, especially at a time when the national effort is directed against our external foe.

YOU can aid us in this patriotic task and earn money while doing it. All you have to do is spend a few hours a week distributing SOCIAL JUSTICE.

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Comment

Mr. Businessman Goes to Washington; Gets the Run-Around

CASUAL visitors at Washington can ascertain without much difficulty why there is inefficiency throughout the nation's productive plants. It is traceable to the inefficiency in the central offices at Washington.

As a concrete example, we publish a letter written by the sales manager of an aviation company—Mr. Don B. Reagan. It first appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*:

"As I stood on the corner one morning and watched a surging mass of uniforms and dresses converging upon two low but tremendously wide buildings fronting on Constitution avenue, I suddenly realized how unimportant one insignificant sales manager can be.

"The day before I had caught a Pennsylvania crack flyer from Chicago and headed towards the nation's capital, where, despite many advices to the contrary, I hoped to do business with Uncle Sam. I represented an aviation accessory concern and the army and navy were crying for firms to sell them real necessities; that was the story as we heard it in the middle west.

"Caught in the surging mass, I was swept across the street and before I knew it I was in the munitions building of the war department. Since I carried a brief case and a package of one of our pet accessories the first soldier that saw me hustled me up to the inspection desk where my case and package were checked, and all the photographs counted and stamped. Then I was sent over to a big desk where girls waited to give you passes upstairs.

"My first surprise came when a young lady curtly asked me with whom I had an appointment. I told her I had none except letters from a certain major whom I wanted to see. Nothing doing—I had to have an appointment and would have to call him up and get one. When I asked where the phones were I was then told more curtly that I had to call from the outside, so I was given a pass to go out and get myself to a telephone.

"Being far from a phone and closer to the Navy building, which was next door, I decided to spare my steps and try there before going back uptown to find a phone. Just why the navy and army have to be so different I don't know, but the examiner inspected my case much more efficiently and friendly and then directed me to the desk. I asked to see a certain department and the girl called, made an appointment, gave me a badge, and away I went—feeling much better. The lieutenant commander with whom I talked was entirely friendly, heard my story, and then took me to see another lieutenant commander, who was equally kind.

"All that morning I spent in the Navy building, being guided from office to office by the men themselves and treated with the utmost courtesy. They were sympathetic if they weren't interested, frank, and above all, co-operative.

* * *

"After being shoved almost flat in a jammed restaurant and waiting until after 1 o'clock, I called the War Department and got my party. They made an appointment for me and I hastened back to take advantage of the break. After going through the same thing I had that morning (and I don't blame them for being careful at all—they have to be), I was given an escort and sent up to see my man. After waiting some 40 minutes I was ushered into his presence and started to tell my story. However, I never finished it.

" 'You're talking to the wrong man,' he exclaimed. 'I haven't time to see you—go see Lieut. So-and-So.'

"When I asked him where that was he told me to ask the girl at the desk—and, frankly, not in a very friendly tone. The girl told me where to go and when I asked her how to get there she didn't know but suggested that I ask one of the fellows who had a desk in the hall.

"When I went out there I found three fellows and a girl, all diligently checking the scratch sheet to see how to bet on the ponies. I asked one of them to help me and he told me to sit down for a minute. So I did, and he finally figured out his bet, told his cohort how to call it in, and then took me part way to where I was supposed to go. Having followed his instructions, I blundered into the room where they were dispatching messages to all parts of the world and where, to my sudden surprise, I found that I had absolutely no business and was told so emphatically.

"That went on all afternoon and by the time I had reached the man I was supposed to see, he was gone for the rest of the day and I had to make an appointment for the next day. I was back there bright and early the next morning but he was held up in conference until 11:30.

"However, I noticed that a number of fellows who seemed to know their way around kept sliding in ahead of me and when I asked the girl at the desk who they were she replied, 'O, those men are official representatives of firms that are doing business with the war department.'

" 'You mean brokers?' I inquired.

" 'Yes, that's what they are,' she answered.

"In other words, these parasites that make their living here in Washington have free run of the place and we outsiders have to cool our heels while they go barging in.

* * *

"I finally saw my man and I wonder why they keep such a fine fellow so exclusive. He was the only civil one I found in about 20 so I can understand why every one wants to talk with him.

"My next move was to see the O.P.M. (now absorbed by the War Production Board) about some priorities matters—and that's the pay off. When I finally found the man I was supposed to talk with he referred me to his secretary and stated that he would listen to the conversation while he read his paper, and that if anything in the line of talk warranted it he would break in and give his advice. Evidently it didn't so I talked with the secretary who stated she would take the matter up later with her boss, who was sitting 10 feet away.

"Needless to say, our priorities matters were not settled at the conference. We are still waiting for a rating, having tried to conform to all rules (and there's plenty of them) and regulations (ditto).

"With so little success upon my own tries, I looked up one of these Washington 'representatives' and endeavored to see what could be worked out. After answering numerous questions about our credit rating, financial structure, floor space at the plant, ability to produce and, above all, our ability to sign a three year contract this so-called representative stated that while he had plenty to do at present, he would consider taking on our account on a 'restricted basis.'

"In other words, we were equipped to do only certain types of work and he could not take us on a real basis but would make frequent checks and keep in touch with his 'personal contacts' in the War and Navy Departments. For this service, we would have to pay $50 per week and 5 per cent of all contracts obtained and the contract would have to be for three years. Needless to say, the interview was terminated very shortly after that.

"After three more futile days of trying to see certain people and endeavoring to get some help in getting some of the great volume of business that seems to be ready and waiting for any one who can cut through the red tape on the right angle, I gave up and checked out of my rather dingy room. Hotel reservations cannot be obtained in Washington unless you belong to an association that controls certain blocks of rooms at the various hotels or you know some one who can get you one. After having made a tour of them, I know how it goes.

"On my way back to the train, I vented my fury to a cab driver, who agreed with me heartily. If Mr. Roosevelt ever wants a people's cabinet all he has to do is to select 10 cab drivers in Washington—any 10 of them can give him the cross section of public opinion—and as the saying goes in the nation's capital, that public opinion 'ain't good.'

"It isn't because Mr. Roosevelt isn't trying; it's because of the utter lack of interest and inefficiency of those who have been placed in positions of importance and who care more for the spotlight than for fires in the furnaces of thousands of small business firms throughout the country. Furthermore, the lights of Pearl Harbor will probably be dim before many of these firms ever get an opportunity to do their share in national defense.

"This isn't meant to be disparaging—it's just a true picture of what a business man is up against trying to preserve his business and at the same time be patriotic and cooperate in the defense program. But the question is: HOW CAN HE DO IT?"

DON B. REAGAN,
Sales Manager,
Heath Aviation Company,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Everybody Loses

MR. SPEAKER, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Rich) who spoke a few minutes ago, said that this huge tax program as a result of the war will set us back 40 years. I think he underestimated it.

Our economic, financial and American system of free enterprise will be set back a hundred years as a result of the war. In these modern wars no one wins, financially or economically.

Debt is piled on debt and taxes upon taxes until the sources of revenue dry up. The victor goes down with the vanquished into bankruptcy, lower standards of living, and economic chaos. I submit the gentleman from Pennsylvania made an understatement. It will take us back 100 years economically, and some students of American economy believe that to be a too moderate estimate.

—Representative Hamilton Fish
of New York

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

There Will Always Be a Tomorrow!

WHEN night is darkest; when God seems to draw up beyond the clouds each silver lamp let down to guide us, we know there will be a sunrise.

In that dark hour, though we stumble on, we must not lose hope.

What though we bruised our bodies against the rocks of defeat!

What though we heeded the mumbling voices of those who lure us from the highway!

What though cries of confusion, of distress, of suffering surrounded us!

In this hour, we must carry on, because there is a tomorrow whose sun will shine to guide us towards liberty, towards everlasting peace.

The fall of Singapore may unhinge an empire. The tread of a million marching brown feet may mark the birth of a new civilization. The dissolution of governments, the agonizing cries of civilians and soldiers, the tragic desertion of a brave MacArthur, the hate, the boasting, the godlessness of homespun radicals—all these may signalize the tragedy and turmoil through which we are passing.

Nevertheless, there will be a tomorrow of calm, and loyalty and Christliness.

Then will pass the age as passed an empire of contradictions. Man's brotherhood and God's fatherhood no longer will be identified with any race, color or narrow creed of nationalism.

It will be a brotherhood symbolized not by the flag of the lion, fortified not by the bonds of material power.

It will be a brotherhood and fatherhood identified with the cross of the Slain Victim of Love.

* * *

"Unless you do penance you will all likewise perish," **said the Victim of Love.**

Therefore, in this dark night let us learn to interpret our reverses, sufferings and privations not only as a punishment but also as a hardening process imposed upon us by Him from Whose pathway we have strayed.

More than that, voluntarily, let us impose punishments and privations upon ourselves to wipe out the greed, lust, and infidelities which characterize us as truly as they characterized the chosen people of old who wandered so aimlessly in the desert because they had wandered so sinfully from their God.

A distinguished leader ridiculed, only a short time ago, the horse and buggy age from which we had emerged. Neither he nor we expected, perchance, that America would find herself back in that age while its people were regimented to sustain upon its rotten throne a moribund empire.

Only a short time ago, another distinguished statesman said it was his sole desire to have America supply the tools, the munitions and the instruments of warfare—not the manpower.

Both statesmen have lived to contradict their own words: The former, as he forces us back to the horse and buggy days; the latter as he boasts how he steered the course of events to the end that America's manpower would be dedicated to blood, and not to life.

* * *

Slowly, very slowly, the plodding peoples of the world whose feet are bruised by sin, whose eyes are bandaged from truth, will hear the voice of an Immortal Statesman rolling above the raucous din.

That voice will say:

"Take up thy cross and follow Me. Follow Me into the Garden of Gethsemane, there to weep; follow Me into the hall of judgment, there to be condemned; follow Me into the prison, there to be striped; follow Me through the streets of Jerusalem, there to be ridiculed; follow Me up the slopes of the hill of skulls, there to be crucified; follow Me through the torturous hours of Good Friday, there to languish alone; follow Me into a sealed tomb, there to be buried, so wicked men say, forever. But, come, follow Me. I am the Way — the only Way—leading to peace. I am the Truth—the only Truth —capable of dispelling hatred. I am the Light—the only Light —that shineth in darkness. And I am the Life without which there is no life in government, in society, in homes or in individuals."

And what of this tomorrow for which we hold so much hope? It is the morrow of the resurrection from the dead. On that day we will rise from the grave of our materialism. From our decaying flesh there will be unwrapt the bandages of greed, of lust and of materialism. Then, together we can stand to oppose, if necessary, the world.

There will be a tomorrow. Will it be for you and me?

Your soul and my soul alone hold the answer.

Wendell Willkie's Shipbuilding Company Nets 600% Profit Increase on War

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